The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,182 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Hascelwood	23rd Dec.
L. MALWA	2969	600	Ch. W. Atkinson	30th "
* SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th "
* ASSAYE	3088	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th "
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th Jan.
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	540	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4191	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th "
* SIAM	3040	00	H. Weighell	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
R. N. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	603	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	800	R. Harvey	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London. Malta those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

* By this vessels passengers for Marseilles transhipping at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. RALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	" 25th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail, 1888.
AMPHITRITE	[illegible]	4,000	650	11th Jan

[illegible] without convoy on board after sunset on the [illegible] sailing.

[illegible] passengers, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

[illegible], 41, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN" will sail on THURSDAY, the 22nd Dec. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.
COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices

Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd December 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 17, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAPES ! GRAPES !

Fine Spanish Fruit..... per lb. Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMS AND BACON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are now receiving their regular 'Xmas consignment of Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb. 15 as.
Wiltshire Bacon Flitches, in Canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb. 13 as.,
or cwt. 14 as. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS.

Rs. 3 per stone jar.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

(10lbs. to 14lbs. each)
Re. 1-4 per lb.

THIS Cheese is superior to any the Company has previously imported.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET,

A SOUND HIGH-CLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the esteem of the Public in India.
It is full-bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 15.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOM[illegible].

KEMP & CO.'S EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour, and of the utmost purity.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs. a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3 8
Ginger Ale "	4 0
Gingerade "	3 0
Lemonade "	3 0
Orangeade "	3 0
Raspberryade "	3 0
Sarsaparilla "	4 0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-8.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A SALE of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES in AID of the GIRLS SCHOOLS of the FREE CHURCH MISSION, will be held in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lower Hall, on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st instant. Hours of Sale each Day, 4. to 7 p.m.
Free Church Mission House, 13th December 1887.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 4 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. .....Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZÁLEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34 0	18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.
GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

CHRISTMAS—1887.

FOR BANQUETS The Best
FOR DINNERS The Best
FOR BALLS The Best

POMMERY & GRENO .....Rs. 70

This Brand, like NAPIER JOHNSTONE in Whiskies, has distanced all Competitors.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE Finest, Purest, and Most Neutral Transparent Soap manufactured. Its action on the Skin being most refreshing, yielding with ease an abundant and pleasant Lather.

Per Box of three large Tablets	Re. 1-4 ; per doz. boxes	Rs. 13-8
Medium Size Wash Balls, each	Re. 1-0 ; per doz. "	Rs. 10-0
Large do. do. do.	Re. 1-4 ; per doz. "	Rs. 13-8
Shaving Sticks	As 10 ; per doz. "	Rs. 6-8

AGENTS—KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MORENAS AND COMPANY.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! DOLLS ! ! !
TOYS ! TOYS ! ! TOYS ! ! !
SPEAKING DOLLS.
DRESSED DOLLS.
CHANGING FACES DOLLS.
WASHABLE DOLLS.
JOINTED DOLLS.
SLEEPING DOLLS.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
FANCY TOYS.
SKIN HORSES.
ROCKING HORSES.
TIN TOYS.
FATHER CHRISTMAS.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
TEA SETS.
&c., &c., &c.

A large variety to select from. As 8 to Rs. 75 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION GOLD WATCHES.

GOLD hunting keyless, 3 plate clock watch, with minute repeater and chronograph, case richly enamelled, dark blue, and set with beautiful white diamonds ..... Rs. 3,700, 4,000, 6,000

Gold hunting keyless half chronometer minute repeater, with chronograph and minute recorder, gold ornamented blue dial, with white figures, interchangeable white dial and black figures, heavy gold cases, richly encrusted with faultless diamonds, on red or blue enamel, surrounded by a row of very fine white pearls, both back and front, a magnificent six pointed diamond star in the centre of the cover, and a beautifully hand-painted sporting medallion on the obverse ..... Rs. 4,000

In addition to the above, a variety of very grand gold watches for presentation, the massive gold cases artistically enamelled or set with gems, and combining in various ways every refinement of complicated mechanism, clock minute, repeater, calendar, chronograph, 3 day movement, &c. &c.

ENAMELLED MINIATURE MEDALLION PORTRAITS,

To be inserted in the domes of the above watches, exquisitely painted by our special artist from a good photograph with a careful memorandum of the coloring, cost from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 extra.

OUR JUBILEE WATCH.

The portrait of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, protected in this way, forms an appropriate and interesting heirloom in commemoration of the Jubilee of her reign. It is a little gem of art as well as a faithful and pleasing likeness, and we can fix it into the dome of any of the above watches, or any other of sufficient size.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, BICYCLES, &c.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.
Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.
I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.
I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.
I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers
Pocket Levels	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	Cartridge Papers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Cameras, Lenses, Dry Plates, Sensitized Paper, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR { ELLIOTT BROS. / W. F. STANLEY, / T. H. STEWARD } LONDON.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by all remittance.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Proprietress & Directress .....MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 19TH DEC., 1887.

The Performance will commence with

PERFECTION.

To be followed by the Sparkling Burlesque,

BLACK-EYE'D

SEEUSAN:

OR

THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

NEW SONGS.

NEW DANCES.

LOVELY SCENERY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS.

MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

AND CONGRESS OF WONDERS OF THIRTY-TWO YEARS EXISTENCE.

And

The Greatest Travelled and best Organised Show in the World.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 19TH DECEMBER,

AND EVERY NIGHT, OPEN AT 8 P.M.,

COMMENCING AT 9 SHARP,

AT THE

ESPLANADE, JUNCTION OF HORNBY AND CRUICKSHANK ROADS.

UNANIMOUS APPROBATION BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS IN GENERAL.

The more you see it, the more you will like this Exhibition with all its concomitants.

SPLENDID COMBINATION OF AN INEXHAUSTIBLE FOUNTAIN OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTIVE RECREATION.

TO-NIGHT, GRAND AND BRILLIANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE HISTORIC ROMAN TOURNAMENT.

The Ladies in Armour on horseback in a pacific Contest of Skill, Daring, and Dexterity with spears, swords, pistols, and darts, terminating with high Steeplechase Jumps.

SUPERIOR FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM BY LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Marvellous Antipodian Equilibriums by the wonderful Japanese.

MAGNIFICENT HORSES, EDUCATED TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE IN THE HIPPIC ART BY SIGNOR CHIARINI.

MDLLE. LE BLONDE and her flock of educated English Pigeons.

The formidable full grown African Lions and their Tamer Arin and Arm in their Cage with the Brutes.

THE COMIC ELEMENT IN FULL BLAST WITH THEIR ECCENTRIC MIRTH-PROVOKING VAGARIES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—Meetings of the Corporation, as under, will be held here, on MONDAY, the 19th instant—(1) SPECIAL GENERAL at 3 p.m., and (2) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL at 3-5 p.m.

H. WYNFORD. BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy, Town Council, Bombay, Municipal Corporation Offices, 17th Dec., 1887.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF MAJOR-GENERAL GILLESPIE.

PAIR of handsome well-matched brown GELDINGS, Hungarian and Australian, 7 and 9 years, respectively, 15·2 and 15·1), Go excellently in double and single harness and in saddle, light-mouthed, well broken, and very quiet. Believed to be sound. Any examination allowed. Both been ridden on parades and are quiet.

Price, Rs. 2,000.

Small MAIL-PHAETON, by Holland, London, in very good order, with a set of old double harness.

Price, Rs. 7,000.

THE TURN-OUT. Price, Rs. 2,500.

A pair of very handsome country-bred PONIES, Arab Sire, golden dun colour, 13-2½ and 13-3, 9 and 7 years old. Capital riding ponies, with excellent paces, and light mouths that carry ladies. Go well in single harness, and have been driven pair and in tandem but not lately. Believed to be sound. Any examination allowed.

Rs 750

WILL BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

DOG-CART by Ludda Ibram, Poona, suitable for ponies. Rs. 400.

Apply to The A. D. C., MHOW, C.I.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. HORMASJEE NOWROJEE COOPER has contracted TO SELL the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground, situated at Narran Dhaboolcar Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, enclosed within a compound wall with the messuages, tenements or bungalow, outhouses, stable, and servants' quarters standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 6,000 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Vassonjee Tricumjee, on or towards the south by the property of Mahomed Rowjee, on or towards the east partly by the public Road, called Narran Dhaboolcar Road, and partly by the property of Sewlal Motilall, and on or towards the west by the sea-shore, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 86, new No. 1610, old survey No. 1-29, new survey Nos. 7220 and 7221, ward No. 3347, street No. 9, and which said premises are in the occupation of Mr. Jani as a tenant of the said Mr. Hormasjee Nowrojee Cooper.

Anyperson having or claiming any interest in theabove-named property, land, or buildings by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Purchasers.

FOR SALE,

AT

GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

Apply to

GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of Government, the Belgaum Miraj Section of the West Deccan Line will be OPEN for the BOOKING of all descriptions of Traffic, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd December, 1887. The whole of the West Deccan Line from Poona to the Junction with the South Deccan Line will then be OPEN, and through communication afforded between Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, and intermediate Stations.

The following will be the timings of trains:—

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class.									
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			
Poona	Dep.	8 15	3 30	...	...	...	...	...			
Wathar	Dep.	2 18	8 34	...	...	...	...	...			
		P. M.	A. M.								
Miraj	Arr.	9 5	2 1	...	...	...	...	...			
	Dep.	...	2 15	11 15	...	...	...	...			
Belgaum	Arr.	...	7 13	6 0	...	...	...	...			
	Dep.	...	7 28	...	9 30	...	...	...			
Londa	Arr.	...	9 18	...	11 50	...	...	...			
	Dep.	...	9 40	...	12 10	...	...	...			
		P. M.				A. M.					
Dharwar	Dep.	12 40	...	...	3 40	5 20	...	...			
Hubli	Dep.	1 30	...	...	4 35	6 20	...	...			
Harihar	Arr.	7 51	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Gadag	Dep.	...	...	...	7 10	8 47	...	...			
					P. M.						
Bellary	Arr.	...	...	...	1 48	...	...	...			
	Dep.	...	...	...	2 0	...	5	35			
Guntakal	Arr.	...	...	...	3 45	...	7	43			

Stations.		Passenger and Mixed Trains. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.									
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			
Guntakal	Dep.	8 25	4 40	...	...	...	...	...			
Bellary	Arr.	10 8	6 53	...	...	...	...	...			
	Dep.	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		P. M.									
Gadag	Dep.	5 30	...	6 55	...	...	...	...			
Harihar	Dep.	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hubli	Dep.	8 20	...	9 35	6 30	...	...	...			
Dharwar	Arr.	9 5	...	10 34	7 20	...	...	...			
	Dep.	9 20	...	...	7 35	...	...	...			
		A. M.									
Londa	Dep.	12 40	...	...	11 35	...	...	...			
	Arr.	2 48	...	...	2 12	...	...	...			
Belgaum	Dep.	3 10	...	...	...	3 0	...	...			
	Arr.	8 18	...	...	...	9 15	...	...			
Miraj	Dep.	8 30	...	...	...	...	10	55			
		P. M.				P. M.		A. M.			
Wathar	Dep.	2 20	...	...	...	...	6	31			
Poona	Arr.	7 1	...	...	...	...	12	0			

For further particulars see Time and Fare Table Placard, dated 15th December 1887.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager,

Wat December 16 7,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE NOTICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES' MISSION at ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Mazagon, TO-NIGHT, at 8-30. Procession and Thanksgiving Mission Service by the Rev. FATHER BLACK.

NOTICE.

THE BIDS made for the Abkari Farm of the Jawhor State, on the 12th instant being unsatisfactory, the Farm will be SOLD by AUCTION, by the Collector, in his office, at Thana, on the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m.

The Farm will be given for seven months, from 1st January to 31st July, 1888, and sold on the conditions previously advertised.

The tender previously made for the above farm will be considered along with the bids that may be made by the persons intending to bid at the said auction The person whose bid will be accepted will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,000 within 2 days either in cash or Government paper.

Collector.

Thana Collector's Office, 16th December, 1887.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the tobacco with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes which are now so popular there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR .....Rs. 3-12 per 100.

No. 2, MEDIUM ..... „ 2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY:—A glossary of colloquial and official terms; of the names of divinities, festivals, religions, and sects; of races, tribes, and languages; of castes and occupations; of the different eras and systems of chronology; of seasons, crops, and land tenures; and generally of all Indian terms used in English, and of English words peculiarly used in India.

Bombay, THACKER & Co., Rampart Row.
Price Rs. 9. Cash Rs. 8-4. Postage annas 6.

"Well designed, well printed, and handy."
Saturday Review.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Delhi Municipality. Salary Rs 500. Must have some knowledge of Engineering. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to.

R. CLARKE C. S.
Depy. Comr. and President M. C.

Delhi, Dec. 13, 1887.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within fiveminutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

Thoroughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Homo and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P., Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents,

HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Raiahs Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT

PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures, Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-13 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

HUMMUM STREET.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

HUMMUM STREET.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Roul de Portugal Christmas HoneyComb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to

Mrs. FRED BREWIN,
Manager, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, and the days following at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, the old shop of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., a large collection of varieties of fancy goods, consisting of plated ware, glassware, pictures, stationery, toys, artists of color boxes and mathematical instruments, office requisities, ladies companions, books, Xmas cards, wines, tea patent, medicines, and various sorts of articles, remaining of clearance stocks-in-trade, belonging to Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.

One large size office table with pegeashole and chair, specially made to order.

Terms cash on delivery.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 19, 1887.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co., have received instructions to sell off the whole of the following:—Victoria kettles in three sizes, dollands ameroids, and telescopes, Jessupo Hall marked sterling silver cigarette cases, and match boxes.

The Solarine Co.'s celebrated soups, Emew's fancy soups.

Jeffries Badminton sets.

A few wright and butlers reading and table lamps.

A Russian "Samovar."

No reasonable offer refused for any of the above.

LEATHES & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant piece of land at Delisle Road, suitable for building purposes.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell, by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner, the following very valuable piece of vacant land:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land of ground, situate at Delisle Road, containing by admeasurement (11,129) eleven thousand one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by Delisle Road, on or towards the West by the properties of Narayen Ballajee and Wittoba Ballajee on or towards the North by the property of K. DeSouza, and B. DeSouza, on or towards the South by the Governmant vacant ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, cotton, &c.

FOR SALE by Auction on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 a. m., at Mr. Best's Bungalow, a large collection of orchids, palms, ferns, dracoenas and other plants.

Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable store at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stable, Colaba.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unserviceable store, such as cast iron, nails, leather, old harness, empty tins, empty casks, grain crushers, grass cutting machines, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Rosewood, lightwood and Bentwood furniture of the latest designs by the celebrated makers THANET BROTHERS and JOSEPH JOHN of Vienna, suitable for Christmas presents.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. FISCHER & Co., or opposite the Co-operative Stores on account of the concerned, and invoice of the very valuable rosewood, lightwood and Vienna bentwood furniture, consisting of child's sofas and double rockers, seats and tables, rocking chairs, dining, bedroom and drawing-room chairs of varieties, writing arm chairs, garden sofas, also an invoice of iron bedsteads &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirments of the purchasers.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plaith and carved household furniture, best china, cut-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome brinks patent duplex hanging and table kerpsine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong Maganetic, &c., &c., the property of R. L. Sand's, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 16, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ grey dhoties.
15 cases colour'd prints.
3 „ coloured broad cloth.
3 „ „ ladies' cloth.
2 „ „ felt cloth.
3 „ „ union cloth.
10 „ cotton shawls.
2 „ white and coloured copper foils.
31 5-12 doz. blue-black writing and copying ink.
10 cases eau de cologne.
2 iron safes.

By order of Purbhoodas Hurjeewun, and on account and at the risk of Metta Dhoraidhur Rayaram—

Gold ornaments called kundoro, patli, sacia, kada, falkasakri, chorna, kunthi, and ramnavmi, pearl necklace, packet of enamel, pearl soojni and toolsipati.

By order of Nurseydas Jetaram, and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Bhugoobhoy, trading under the name of L Jumnadas and Co.—

H B 3 6—4 casks cotton yarn, ex s. s. Eden Hall.
1-2—1 case pig-goods, 1 lot cochineal, ex s. s. Clan Macdonald.

By order of Bapoolall Varllall, on account and at the risk of Marwaree Senitlall Moolchund—

H V S and 10—2 Cases check prints.

On account and at the risk of Indentor Mohamed Ally Adamjee—

3 cases padlocks, ex s s Persia

On account and at the risk of Indentor Essajee Noor bhoy—

3 cases tweeds, ex s s Arabia

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built brougham.
1 office shigram.
1 new light victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messers. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores returned by Corps, hospital, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, near Mr. Fischer's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. F. A. MAURICE.

The property will be on view this evening.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, opposite Messrs Morenas and Co—

A collection of China and Japanese curiosities consisting of a richly gilt and painted real China flower vases, card tray, enamelled pates, kangra tea and coffee services and sugar jar, real China washhand furniture, China basis and jugs punch bower fruit and flower trays, real China dinner desert and breakfast services large kanga plates China porcelain candelsticks Japanese tobacco boxes red and white Japanese vases and other articles too numerous to mention in detail

The property is on view

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Ramchandra Ganpatjee Narayen Ramchander, Gujanand Ramchander and Anundree Ramonender, the following property will be sold by publication on the premises by Messers. CRAWFORD Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 11,76 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 396, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1109, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchunder Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawoo Balsett, and the property of Moroba Sowjee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukhman Kessowjee, and partly by the property of Ramchander Narayen and Narayen Ragoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHURAMSI and CAMA, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee—Dated the 28th August 1886

SALE OF STORES PRODUCE, &c., on the premises of the Narayen Mills Co., Limited, in liquidation, at Chowpatty.

Under instruction from the Liquidator Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., all the stores produce, &c. in lots to suit purchasers.

Full particulars will be hereafter published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 19 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Each Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8 Cash.
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown.....	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown..	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice...	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing Shape one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality...	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings. Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Ohmsa Meter, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

1887!! CHRISTMAS 1887!!

HAMILTON & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

BIRTHDAY AND COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & CO. have the honour to announce that their importations for the Present Season's Christmas Trade are now open and displayed in their Show-room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture, which has of late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe, and, in consequence their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedented low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & CO.,

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines.....per dozen, from	18	to 30
Do. Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21	to 28
Do. Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles .....from	23	to 40
Do. Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen	30	
Do. Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose .....from per pair	2	12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

A NINE DAYS' MISSION,

WILL BE PREACHED BY THE REV. FATHER BLACK,

AT

S. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SUNDAYS.

Holy Communion and Mission Sermon ..... 7-30 a. m.
Evensong, Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 6 p. m.

WEEKDAYS.

Mission Address ..... 7 a. m.
Mission Sermon and Instruction ..... 8-30 p. m.

SUBJECTS OF THE EVENING SERMONS.

Saturday, December	10.	THE KINDNESS OF GOD.
Sunday, „	11.	THE SOUL AWAKENED.
Monday, „	12.	THE PENITENT.
Tuesday, „	13.	THE DEAD SOUL.
Wednesday, „	14.	DEATH.
Thursday, „	15.	JUDGMENT.
Friday, „	16.	THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Saturday, „	17.	THE REFUSAL.
Sunday, „	18.	CONFESSION.
Monday „	19.	PERSEVERANCE.

The Missioner will be glad to see persons who wish for further instruction or advice, if they will make an appointment with him by letter, or he may be spoken with after any of the services, or between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p. m. or 4 and 6 p. m. in the Church daily throughout.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE MISSION.

Come regularly to one or both sets of Services.
Induce others to do the same and pray for them.
Pray every night that what you hear may be blessed to your Soul.
If in darkness or difficulty, after prayer, ask advice.
Do not despair of getting good, even if it comes slowly.
The last large tram leaves Mazagon (Warl Bunder) at 10-10 p. m. Trams from Byculla up to p. m.

R. L. PAGE.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Opposite Municipal Offices.

TOM SAYERS.....PROPRIETOR.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

THE ONLY HOTEL WITH A FRENCH COOK IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL RATES FOR BOARDING WITHOUT LODGING.

Breakfast 9 to 11, Tiffin 1 to 3, Dinner 7-30 to 8-30,

After which cold Suppers can be supplied

Tiffins and Dinners can be arranged for any number of due notice is given.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Purchase of the OLD UNITED SERVICE LIBRARY will be received by the Undersigned up to 7th January 1888.

S. M. SALAMAN, Surgeon Major,
Honorary Secretary.

ANY PERSONS having Claims against the Estate of the late LIEUT-COLONEL S. PENNY, Royal Artillery, are requested to prefer the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH of this date after which no Claim will be entertained.

Persons indebted to the same Estate will be good enough to pay the amount to the undersigned.

F. FORJETT, Major, 4th Rifles,
President, Committee of Adjustment, Marine Lines.
Bombay, 16th December 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda Nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 6th January 1888, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

The HIRDAS are on view at the Depot, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officer.

C. GREATHED,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.

Camp Surul, 7th December, 1887.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that I, the undersigned, have contracted to purchase from Mr. JAITHABHAI PURSHOTUM, all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Girgaum, containing by admeasurement 1,420 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Jadha Ramdas, on the south by the cart of Hustonjee Dossabhai Sethna, on the west by the public passage, and on the north by the Bread, Candy Road, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 732, new survey No. 3,369, old survey No. 1,141 and new survey No. 6,021, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 2, and bears No. 620, Girgaum Road and ward No. 508, street No. 1, Cross Lane. Should any person have any right, title or claim thereto of any kind whatsoever either as a mortgage or under Conveyance Deed of Gift, &c., he she or they should communicate the same to the Municipal Commissioner in writing within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim whatsoever.

મેસર્સ હાજી જુસબ ઇસ્માઇલ.
Co., MEMON HAJI JUSUB ISMAIL.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Chief Engineer and Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders for the Purchase of the undermen-tioned Machinery:—

One Horizontal Stationary Engine (single cylinder) 12 Horse, by C. D Young and Co. In good order.

One Cornish Boiler, single flue, adapted for burning coal or wood, 60 lbs. per sq. inch up to 80lbs. per square inch, on 8th February 1881, since which date it has been used only for one week. Working pressure 40 lbs. per square inch.

2. One Ton Cast Iron Stationary Crane, bed plate broken, otherwise in good order.

3. One Steam Road Roller, by Aveling and Porter, Rochester, Kent, 2 large Rollers, each 5 ft 6 in by 1 ft 8 in, and 2 small Rollers each 4 ft 8 in by 1 ft 9 in. Engine (10 Horse) single

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Indian Flour Mill and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Election of Deputy Chairman and Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
University—An adjourned meeting of the Senate at 5-15 p.m.
Lecture—Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band—Esplanade, B. V. R. Corps, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 17th :—Oriental (s), from Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th :—Peveril (s), for Aden and Mussowa; Bisagno (s), China; Boghari (schooner), Tuticorin, &c.; and Aspatria (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Clan Ogilvie (s), Marseilles; Rialto (s), Hull; Peshwa (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Taif (s), Balasore.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—We are asked to remind Fellows that the adjourned meeting of the Senate is to take place at 5-15 p.m., to-day.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—H. E. the Governor's band will give a moonlight performance at the Esplanade Bandstand on Thursday next, 22nd inst., at 8-30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR BOX FUND.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following contributions :—Mr. G. Reiffersteheid, Rs. 5; Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Rs. 10; and Mr. Thomas Summers, Rs. 25.

REV. FATHER BLACK'S MISSION.—The Rev. Father Black's mission closes this evening at 8-30 with a procession, sermon, and thanksgiving. The Church at Mazagon has been so full during the mission that it will probably be necessary to secure seats early for this concluding services.

A GIRL ROBBED OF HER ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo girl, aged 7 years, was found straying on Frere Road on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. She was subsequently made over to her father, who resides at Null Bazaar, from where it appeared the girl was enticed away and robbed of all her ornaments which she had on her person, valued at Rs. 29.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Patlia Tookaram, a labourer employed on board the s.s. Warartee, lying in the Prince's Dock, sustained a fracture to his right thigh, while working in the hold of that vessel on Saturday last, by a bag of rice accidently falling upon him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.—An infant, about ten months old, named Furtao V. I. DeCosta, was admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital yesterday, suffering from a fracture to the right thigh. The child was entrusted by the mother to a little son of hers to carry him about, and while the boy was playing with the child he let him drop out of his arms.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE EMERALD.—Syad Rustanali Emamali, living at Grant Road, reported to the police on Friday having lost a purse containing an emerald valued at Rs. 775 and Re. 1-4 in cash. The complainant has no proper idea how or where he lost his purse, but is under the impression that he forgot it at a shop in Bhendy Bazaar, while making purchases there.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 :—

Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meissler.
Selection	Le Prophète	Meyerbeer.
Polka	Rouge Et Noir	C. Coote.
Gavotte	Heimliche Liebe	J. Resch.
Masurka	A Phantom	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A YOUTHFUL PICKPOCKET.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Nolan charged Dhondia Koostra, a young Hindu, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with picking the pocket of a shopkeeper. While the complainant was passing along the road the accused dashed against him and smartly removed his purse, but complainant at once arrested the accused, who had quickly secreted it in his armpit. He was made over to a sepoy who found the purse. In defence the boy said he had picked up the purse which was lying on the ground and had hidden it in his armpit. Mr. Crawley-Boevey sentenced him to receive fifteen stripes with a light rattan.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Raichund Apa, a Marwaree dealer in gold and silver ornaments, having his place of business on the ground-floor[illegible] shawl in Mombadevi [illegible] reported to the police that his shop had been entered during the night previous through a small window situated at the back of the house, the shutters of the window having been forced open and an entrance obtained into the loft, from where the thief got down a staircase into the shop and opened with duplicate keys a lock of an iron box and took two copper pots containing gold ornaments valued at Rs. 6,277 out of this box into the loft, where the ornaments were taken out and the pots were left. The complainant, it appeared, on that night slept alongside the iron box and his son close by and two other Marwarees slept in a back room which communicated with the loft. About Rs. 2,000 worth of silver ornaments which were in the same box were left untouched.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Saturday evening, which consisted of the performance of the two well-known farces "Betsy Baker" and "Turn him Out" by amateurs of Parel, drew a large audience, who showed their appreciation by frequent and hearty applause. The programme opened with "Betsy Baker" in which Mr. Kiskey Johnson as the too-fond husband, who eventually succumbs to the wiles of the attractive Betsy Baker, kept the house in a continual roar, the part of Betsy Baker being admirably performed by Mrs. W. T. Hart. Mr. Hart, as Mr. Crummy the friend and partner of Marmaduke Mouser, gave a finished personation of the schemer of the piece, and Miss Hallam was a charming and lady-like Mrs. Mouser. During the interval the Rev. H. Ellison ascended the stage, and having briefly drawn attention to the objects of the Institute to find innocent amusement for the sailors and to keep them out of the public houses by offering them counter attractions, proposed a vote of thanks to the performers who had so kindly volunteered their services for their amusement. He drew particular attention to the presence of ladies on the stage, this being the first occasion on which lady amateurs had appeared, and having trusted that it would by no means be the last, called for three cheers for them, which were heartily given. The curtain then rose on "Turn him Out." The get-up of Mr. Kiskey Johnson as Nicodomus Nobbs, the itinerant vendor of children's toys, was excellent, and he fully sustained his reputation in this part. Nicodemus Nobbs had all the sympathies of his audience when he three times in succession, and for the trifling consideration of half a sovereign, threw the wrong man out of the house under the impression that he was ejecting Mr. Moke's admirer, whilst it turned out he was throwing out her husband. Mr. W. T. Hart, in the part of the injured husband who has returned home suddenly, acted the part to the life, whilst Mr. J. P. Mackeson, as the master, was equally successful. Susan, the maid of all work, gave Mrs. W. T. Hart another opportunity of shewing her abilities as an amateur of a high class, and the farce from the first misunderstanding to the happy finish, when everything was cleared up, went with perfect smoothness, each situation eagerly followed and applauded by the audience. The performance concluded with the National Anthem. Next Saturday the entertainment will be given by the s. s. City of Canterbury amateurs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following is the state of the Parade of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	2	...	4	...	12	19
B "	...	1	2	...	3	...	20	26
C "	...	1	...	...	1	...	15	17
D "	...	...	1	2	4	...	25	32
E "	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	12
F "	...	1	1	...	4	...	18	24
I "	...	...	1	...	3	1	14	19
K } Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M }					1	...	30	31
N }					...	...	...	...
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	26
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	4	7
Total	1	4	8	4	23	1	172	213

The following officers were on parade, viz. :—
Lieut-Colonel Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant.
Captain H. B. S. Hodgkinson, Adjutant.
Captains.—Place, Freeborn and Brown.
Lieutenants.—Lund, Jefferies, Devlin, English, Corn[illegible] and Prior De Soane.

THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

ON Saturday we published, in *extenso*, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of the future extension of Bombay. The following are the minutes appended to the report :—

MINUTE BY THE CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

On page 6, "the Committee recommend that Government sell no more land, but let out on no less than 50 years' leases, at rates varying, of course, according to locality, but in all cases increasing gradually over periods and renewable at expiration on terms to be argued upon between Government and lessees. In localities where it is desirable to have expensive buildings the term of the lease should be extended in proportion to the cost of the buildings." With all of this, I fully agree, assuming that the buildings, for which a lease of over 50 years would be granted, would be of a very special character and very costly; but on page 1, of appendix A, it is stated that the Committee propose to lay out certain land now in part occupied by the Marine Lines, in building plots for villa residences on 100-year leases, and it is suggested there should be a stipulation to the effect that at the end of the term Government should fix the rent payable for a further term of 100 years, "which shall be the same as that then payable in the district, &c." I don't think that the leases should be for more than 50 years, or that there should be any stipulation as to renewal further than that this may be arranged for such further term and at such yearly rent as may, six months previous to the expiration of the period of lease, be agreed on between Government and the lessee, the latter having the right to remove the buildings should a renewal not be arranged. The suggested stipulation as to the rent being that payable in the district, would, I think, be likely to lead to dispute and perhaps litigation, and the Port Trust experience has shown that lessees will for a lease of 50 years, and with only such very indefinite condition as to renewal as I have above suggested, erect buildings amply good enough for the villa residences in question, and I don't think that Government should lose the chances of a very considerable increase of rent from a new lease after 50 years.

It must be borne in mind that the rates proposed to be charged for the land are very slow, allowing for so much of it free, and it seems quite likely that after 50 years the land would be worth much more; but lessees would of course feel quite sure that, dealing with Government, they would be fairly treated.

On pages 7 and 8, it is recommend that the Elphinstone College be removed to the new Central Press, the latter, if not thus used, or for Government offices, being sold for shops and private offices, and the land let on lease; and that arrangements be made to make the larger portion of the Town Barracks available for the Central Press. The reasons given at the committee's meeting when this was considered, for thinking that the new building should not be used for the purpose for which it was designed, were that it was too expensive a building for such a purpose, and that the chimney, which would be necessary, would be so very serious an eyesore in such a position.

I, however, understand that the building is for the accommodation provided not an expensive one; and I have no reason for supposing that an unnecessary amount of accommodation for press and record purposes has been made available, while the position for both purposes close to the Secretariat appears to be most convenient.

With regard to the chimney, I understand that it can be so placed as not to form a very prominent feature; while should the objection of smoke be raised, I feel very confident that it need cause no inconvenience, this being the result of Port Trust experience of the smoke from the chimney of a steam press so placed with reference to the Port Trust offices (as regards direction and prevailing wind and proximity) as to be much more likely to prove troublesome than the chimney of the new Printing Press. Under these circumstances it appears to me that the reasons put forward, as above, are not sufficient to lead the Committee to recommend Government not to use the building for the purpose for which it was specially designed and built.

On page 7, the Committee recommend that the Dockyard Arsenal, and Gun Factory Carriage be removed to Hog Island, adding "N. B.—Hog Island is also, owing to its naturally protected position, well suited for a graving dock for vessels of war, should such be hereafter constructed." With all of this I fully agree except the last words "should such be hereafter constructed," which might be taken to indicate that the Committee considered the graving dock of no great importance. I was under the impression that it was decided that Bombay was at once to be provided with a graving dock capable of receiving a large-sized iron-clad, and it appears to me that there should not be a single day's unnecessary delay in doing this.

On page 12, the Committee express their views as to burial grounds. I am most decidedly of opinion that no burial ground should be used which is not at the very least as far north as the land referred to in the and that it would be much better to draw the line still further away. The Sanitary Commissioner considers that it should be from Warli Fort to Sewri Fort.

On page 13, the Committee express their views with regard to the disposal of sewage and town sweepings. I am not clear that the removal to Kurla is necessary. Or that, if carried out, it would not prove a serious nuisance. Should the suggestions of the Committee be acted upon great care should be taken to prevent the harbour being fouled.

On page 14, the Committee recommend that the licensing of architects, engineers, builders, foremen, surveyors and plumbers should be vested in the Municipality.

I am not satisfied that it is necessary to do more than is provided for by Chapter XIII of the Municipal Bill, under which the Municipal Commissioner might grant to any person he thinks fit a license to act as a surveyor or as a plumber for the purposes of the Municipal Act.

Oct. 22, 1887. G. MEREWETHER.

MINUTE BY MAJOR W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., AGENT B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Vacant Spaces A.—Government Lands.

As regards recommendation No. 1, I think the extension of the station accommodation at Colaba should be first considered.

I dissent from recommendation No. 8, in so far as it limits the already small space for the recreation of the people. I think it important to extend this space by clearing away the houses now on the Marine Lines from the line of the present road in front of the Guard to opposite the Gymkhana.

The space on each side of this central opening will afford room for a very considerable number of residential houses, but I think a clear opening should be maintained from the parade ground up to the face of Back Bay.

In regard to recommendations 17, 18, 19, and 20, I wish to urge that the storm-water reservoirs be constructed into a single large tank as near the discharge at Love Grove as possible. This arrangement, by reducing the length of shore line, will largely reduce the extent of building ground injured by these reservoirs, and will leave space 19 available for city extension, provided spaces 17 and 18 can be utilized, as I believe they can, for the race-course. The exterior of the race-course so placed would give space for extensive ornamental gardens, as proposed.

Railway Lines.

If the proposed Railway No. 2 is to be of use, I think it would start from Grant Road and skirt Cumbala Hill up to the corner near Mahalakshmi Temple, then along the inside of the Villard past Love Grove and Worli to Mahim, as proposed.

Oct. 25, 1887. W. S. S. BISSET.

MINUTE BY THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, BOMBAY DEFENCES.

I dissent from the matter contained on page 13 down to the words "and height of rooms" as being outside what it is the duty of the Committee to report on.

Oct. 26, 1887. H. D. OLIVER.

MR. WALTER H. HUGHES.

Mr. Hughes was present at the second of the two general meetings at which the report of the Sub-Committee was discussed and finally adopted.—Chairman.

MINUTES BY THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

I am unable to sign the report, as absence from Bombay on duty prevented my attending the meetings of the Committee.

MINUTE BY SIR D. PETIT, MESSRS. YAJNIK AND METHA, AND THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY.

We have signed the report, as we are able to concur in a great many of the recommendations in the report, which are well within a measurable distance of practical execution. There are others which seem to us to possess only a speculative and hypothetical interest, as the Committee are not in a position, and have not sufficient materials before them, to know and determine the conditions and circumstances under which alone the question of their feasibility and desirability could be solved. A good deal would depend upon the state of things existing at the precise time when alone the question of taking them up could be approached.

Confining our attention to the practical recommendations only contained in the report, we are desirous of indicating shortly some of them in which we are unable to agree.

(a) We differ from the majority of the Committee in their recommendation No. 8, under Vacant Spaces. We are strongly of opinion that the whole of the plot of ground bounded by Church Gate Street on south, Esplanade Main Road on east, Marine Street and Framjee Cowasji Institute on north, and Queen's Road on west should be reserved as a breathing space for the citizens of Bombay. We cannot help thinking it a grievous mistake to permit any open space within this enclosure to be built upon for any residences. Our reasons for so thinking are as follows :—

(1) The area of open space on the northern side opposite Framji Cowasji Institute, presuming it to be vacated by the removal of the Marine Battalion to Colaba, is situated in the vicinity of the Elphinstone High School, St Xavier's College, the Proprietary School, the Fort High School and the School of Art, and is eminently suited as a play-ground for cricket, &c., for the use of boys from these educational institutions as well as of other people. It is urged that when no longer able to get room behind the Marine Lines, schoolboys, cricketers and others will rapidly betake themselves to the Kennedy Seaface. But even if driven to the course, for doing which we see no reasonable or just ground, we think that, besides being too exposed, the distance of the Kennedy Seaface from these educational institutions would be an effectual bar in the way of their using it as a recreation ground.

(2) Besides the schoolboys the public of Bombay will have good grounds for dissatisfaction if the proposed plot is built upon. Ever since the removal of the ramparts, more than 25 years ago, a steady encroachment of the available open space on the three open portions of the Esplanade has been going on. The result is that one of the portions, viz., that on the north of the Cruickshank Road, has been occupied by the Elphinstone High School, the Cama Hospital, St. Xavier's College, the School of Art, the Police Magistrate's Courts and other buildings. A large part of the other portion, on the south of the Cruickshank Road, has been taken up by the Gymkhana, and the remainder is given up for playing polo for two days in the week, and for the Volunteer Parade and other purposes for one or two other days. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the third or remaining portion, viz., the *Maidan* on the east side of the Marine Lines bungalows, should be reserved exclusively for public recreation and physical exercise.

(3) When the population of Bombay was small, and their appreciation of open spaces was smaller still, the *Maidan* was more than sufficient for their wants. Now that the population of Bombay has shown a remarkable growth, and the tendency is still towards a further increase, and the question of overcrowding and how to relieve it has become one of the urgent questions of the day in Bombay, the reservation of this plot as an open space is absolutely needed also in the sanitary interests of the city.

(4) The proposal of the Committee that the ground should be utilized for the purpose of yielding a return to Government, to enable it to provide for the interest on capital expenditure for the proposed reclamations at Colaba, can, it seems to us, be met by—(1) the yield of ground rent realized from the disposal of other vacant spaces, the property of Government, if the recommendations in respect of them are carried out; and (2) by any return to Government from some of the reclamations, if carried out by private enterprize.

(5) For Government to take away from public use, for the purposes of building sites, an area of ground many times larger in extent than that which it occupies at present on the proposed plot, would be to lead to the inference that considerations of public health and public comfort are held subordinate to those of money, an inference scarcely justified by the interest which the Government of Bombay have evinced for the welfare of the city. If the villas for official and private residences are sorely needed—and we do not say that they are not—they can be put up on the proposed reclamation on the Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road. The reclaimed ground there would yield an area for building purposes which would, in our opinion, more than suffice for the present and probable future requirements.

(*b*) We do not also agree in the recommendation of the Committee that the plot of ground (No. 4, under vacant spaces), known as the Co-operage, including Strangers' Lines, should be utilized for the erection of public buildings, nor do we wish to commit ourselves to the acceptance of the recommendation that the Elphinstone College should be located in the new building now being erected for the Government Central Press.

(*c*) We also wish to guard ourselves against giving our unqualified assent to the proposals, good in themselves, such as those for providing open spaces in all sections of the city, but which are put forward in the report as proper to be entirely carried out by the Municipality. We admit that on many occasions it would be right that the burden of carrying them out should be borne by the Municipality, but there may be others on which it would be requisite to adjust equities between the Municipality, the Government and the private owners.

(*d*) We are unable to agree in the recommendation of the Committee as to the terms and conditions on which Government should part with their land, and especially with land reclaimed, as, we believe, they hold out very little inducement to *bona fide* investors. Whenever substantial buildings are in view we think that the proper course would be to sell them outright. If, however, it be considered necessary to grant on lease, it should not be longer than 50 years, and the rental should be permanently fixed.

(*e*) With regard to the recommendations about the proposed roads, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not approve of all the proposals. A good many of them depend upon determining circumstances in the future as well as on the question whether the cost of carrying out some of them will be commensurate with the value of the improvement.

(*f*) We also wish to withhold our opinion as to the recommendation of the Committee that "the sewerage system adopted by the Municipality, and now in slow process of development, should be completed as quickly as possible; and also as to certain provisions in the Draft Municipal Bill. These questions depend upon a number of considerations into which the Committee has not entered, as, indeed, doing so, would considerably go beyond the scope of the inquiries entrusted to them.

PEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN.
DINSHAW MUNCHERJEE PETIT.

Nov. 4, 1887.

P.S.—It is right to mention that I was unable to attend the meetings of the Committee held for considering and settling the report, as they all happened to be convened when I was absent from Bombay. I have, however, perused the evidence laid before the Committee, and have had further the advantage of discussing all matters with Messrs. Murzban and J. Yajnik, who were also good enough to give me some account of the discussions in the Committee.

P. M. MEHTA.

APPENDIX A.

Estimates of cost of Reclamations at Colaba, Breach Candy, Malabar Hill, and Back Bay foreshores, of removing Native Lines to Colaba, and of Income from letting Marine Park estate on lease for residences.

COLABA.

The removal of the Native Infantry Lines on reclaimed ground at Colaba was proposed many years ago by Lord Napier of Magdala and the late Sir Bartle Frere, and it is believed that the proposal has met with the approval of many military experts—the only difficulty being ways and means.

The Committee have thoroughly considered the matter, and will now endeavour to show how the proposal may be carried out. The Marine Battalion Lines occupy an area of about 52,000 square yards, and the Bori Bunder Lines about 53,000 square yards, making a total of 1,05,000 square yards. An equivalent to this area, together with (say) 30,000 square yards for roads, making in all 1,35,000 square yards, will, therefore, have to be reclaimed at Colaba (say) on the east side, and in addition it is estimated that at least 50,000 square yards for officers' bungalows, 1,00,000 square yards for parade-ground, and 30,000 square yards for roads will be required on the west, which will give a total of 1,80,000 square yards to be reclaimed on that side.

Mr. Ormiston, in his evidence, stated that 1,200 acres would cost 300 lakhs of rupees to reclaim on the eastern or harbour side, and for (100 feet by 1,000 feet or 1,00,000 square feet) 11,111 square yards from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 on the western side. The deduced rate per square yard for the former would, therefore, be Rs. 5,166 and for the latter Rs. 3·15 per square yard.

The cost, therefore, of the reclamation on the Harbour side would be Rs. (1,35,000 by 5·166) = 6,97,410
and on the western side Rs. (1,80,000 by 3·15) = 5,67,000

Total Rs. 12,64,410

The total ground to be reclaimed = (1,35,000 by 1,80,000) square yards.
= 2,15,000 (square yards = 44,421 acres.

In addition to the above amount for reclamations, the cost of the following items will have to be provided for :—

1. Pulling down, removing, and rebuilding the Marine and Bori Bunder Native Infantry Lines, say ..... Rs. 8,00,000
2. Purchasing bungalows in the Marine Lines, and pulling down and erecting new military bungalows at Colaba Rs. 6,00,000
3. New roads, and laying out Marine Park estate in plots ..... Rs. 1,40,000
4. New roads at Colaba ..... Rs. 75,000

Total ..... Rs. 16,15,000

The total probable cost, therefore, of reclaiming ground at Colaba, removing the Native Infantry Lines, and bungalows thereto, &c., will be (Rs. 12,64,410 by 16,15,000) = 28,79,410, or say 29 lakhs of rupees.

To meet this cost the Committee proposes to lay out the ground bounded on the west by the Queen's Road, on the east by the Esplanade Road, on the north by the Marine Street and the Framji Cowasji Institute, and on the south by Church Gate Road, containing about 3,76,750 square yards, in building plots of villa residences on 100 year leases, at varying rates similar to those adopted by the Port Trust, and to sell or lease the land occupied by the Bori Bunder Native Infantry Lines to the Municipality.

It will be observed, on reference to the plans (B 1 and B 2), that B 1 will give 141 building plots for detached and semi-detached villa residences, and B 2 will give 145, the area of ground covered by each residence being calculated to be not less than 650 or more than 700 square yards, exclusive of garden. The former arrangement is preferred by the Committee, but the second is given as an alternative. In accordance with the recommendation in the body of the report the covered ground only of each plot should be paid for, the garden being compulsory for ventilation.

To enable the Committee to prepare estimates it was necessary to fix values for leases. This has been done circumspectly, and it is probable that competition and the augmenting prices of land may bring in much higher rates than those on which calculations have been based. The Committee suggest that each ordinary plot shall be leased for 100 years at not less than Re 1 per square yard for the first 10 years, Re. 1-4 per square yard for the next 40 years, and Re 1-8 per square yard for the last 50 years, and the corner or best plots at slightly enhanced rates, and that a stipulation be inserted in leases similar to that in the Government leases of the Byculla District for 100 years, alluded to by Mr. Gostling in his evidence, namely, that at the end of the terms the Government shall fix the rent (more or less) payable for a further term of 100 years which shall be the same as that then payable in the district that the building on the land shall be valued, and if the tenant agrees to the terms, he shall pay the Government an amount equal to one-half the valuation, while, if he declines, the Government shall pay him the same half valuation of the building; or a second stipulation might, if considered advisable, be inserted to the effect, that if the terms as to the ground rate are not agreed upon when the lease expires, the owner will remove all buildings from the ground, the present Government conditions as to material, quality of work, and approval of designs should be adhered to. The above rates have been taken for capitalising the present value of the ground; and as the value of one plot equals Rs. 19,083·32, or Rs. 29·6 per square yard, the total value of all plots will be 141 by 19,083·32 = Rs. 26,90,818·62.

The total probable amount of ground will be 2,86,702 square yards, and by buildings 91,650 square yards, or ·242 of the whole ground (a little less than ¼th).

The Bori Bunder Native Infantry Lines occupy an area of about 53,000 square yards, and, if sold to the Municipality out and out, at Rs. 15 per square yard, the least rate that should be allowed, it would realise Rs. (53,000 by 15) = Rs. 795,000. The Committee, however, think that it would be more advantageous to Government to let the land on a lease, at varying rates to be agreed upon between Government and the Municipality for market extension. From the above estimates it will be observed that it seems feasible, from a financial point of view, to reclaim sufficient ground at Colaba for the accommodation of the Native troops, thereby setting free some of the most valuable building ground in Bombay, which, if let on lease, will provide interest for the capital cost of the scheme.

The Committee recommend that money to carry out the scheme be borrowed from the Government of India at 4 per cent. interest by the Government of Bombay, in the same manner as was done by the Port Trust in raising money for the New Dock.

Expenditure.—(Annual.)

	Rs.
Loan, say 30 lakhs, at say 4 per cent ..	1,20,000
Sinking Fund ½ per cent. on 16,150 value of buildings, &c	8,075
Total	1,28,075

Income.—(Annual).

Marine Lines, 141 plots, mean area of each plot, being 650 square yards = 91,650 square yards, at say Re. 1 per square yard	91,650
Bori Bunder Lines = 53,000 square yards, at say Rs. 1 per square yard	53,000
Total	1,44,650

No doubt many years must elapse before all the building plots are taken up, but against this the Committee have estimated the income at Re. 1 per square yard per annum, whereas the average over the period of 100 years is approximately Re. 1¼ per square yard.

It may be noted that in the estimate for the reclamations, &c., a sufficient amount has been allowed to erect buildings for the Native Regiments similar to those occupied by them at present.

Queen's Road.

Reclamation of portion of Foreshore in front of Marine Lines. Approximate area 1,50,140 square yards at Rs. 3·15 per sq. yard ..... Rs. 4,72,941

Reclamation of Foreshore of Breach Candy and Malabar Hill to low-water mark. Approximate area 14,51,486 square yards, at Rs. 3·15 per square yard ..... Rs. 45,72,181

EVENING PARTY AT PETIT HALL.

ON Saturday, on behalf of the inhabitants of Bombay connected with Bhownuggur, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit gave an evening party at his residence, Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, in honour of H. H. Maharaja Takhutsingjee, G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, Petit Hall, with its excellent garden grounds, its ample appointments, and the costly articles of *vertu*, with which it has been embellished, looked at its best in the bright scene specially prepared for Saturday evening. A large number of leading citizens had been invited to the party, in addition to the merchants and others hailing from Bhownuggur, and amongst those present were the Persian Consul-General for India, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Baron De Horn, Messrs. J. W. Hensley, E. M. Slater, H. M. Phipson, J. Rose, F. Stockinger, the Austrian Consul and the officers of the Austrian Corvette, Fasana, now in Bombay harbour; Messrs. Grattan Geary, Pryce Weedon, E. Wimbridge, J. W. Smith, T. J. Bennett, E. Mitchell, Moreton Frewen, D. Macdonald, J. Fleming, C.S.I.; W. Fleming, H. W. Barrow, M. H. Starling, C. Lynn, P. Ryan, C. W. Kenworthy, F. de Bovis, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. J. Greenwood, W. T. Lidbetter, J. Rich, W. J. Best, H. Curjel, J. Leask, J. E. Terry de Souza, Dr. P. C. de Souza, Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Messrs. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, J. N. Petit, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E.; Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.; Messrs. Budroodin Tyabjee, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Vandravundas Purshotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jehangier B. Murzban, M. H. Hakim, Premchund Roychund, Furdoonjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Perozsha M. Jeejeebhoy, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, A. M. Dhurrumsey, N. R. Ranina, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Dorabjee D. Bootee, Dr. K. R. Vicajee, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Tribhovundas M. Nathoobhoy, Purshotumdas M. Nathoobhoy, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Manecksha Dhunjeesha, Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, Rustomjee M. Chichgar, Jehangirsha E. Kohiyar, Jehangir D. Framjee, Virchund Dipchund, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Shapurjee Sorabjee, Madhowdas Goculdas Patcha, G. M. Pitale, D. S. Garud, M. N. Wadia, Ruttonjee Bomanjee, J. C. Cama, Bomanjee Perozsha, Anundrao Narayen Wasudeo, Cursetjee D. Bhownuggree, Muncherjee B. Bhownuggree, M. B. Moos, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Virchund Raghowjee, &c.

The guests were received in the spacious and well-adorned vestibule by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and his sons, Mr. Framjee and Mr. Bomonjee. Soon after 9 p.m., the large reception hall was well filled with visitors, for whose entertainment Professor E. Cohen's string band, stationed in the veranda, played a selection of music. The Maharaja, accompanied by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee, and members of his suite, arrived at 9-40 p.m., and was honoured by the whole assembly rising as he was led up the hall by Sir Dinshaw. Several of those present were introduced to the Maharaja, who engaged freely in conversation with some of them. About 10-30 p.m., an adjournment was made to the refreshment *buffets*, which were placed in a large room beyond the reception hall, where Sir Dinshaw proposed the toast of the Maharaja's health, to which Mr M. M. Bhownuggree, on behalf of his Highness, replied in a few well-chosen words. The party broke up at a late hour with the customary distribution of garlands and bouquets of flowers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ELPHINSTONIAN DINNER.

THE annual social gathering of Elphinstonians was held on Saturday evening at the Elphinstone High School. The dinner, which was presided over by the Hon. P. M. Mehta, was held in a spacious *marquee* erected in the school compound. About 200 Elphinstonians, many of whom have been distinguished in various walks of life, were present. They were all Parsees, with the exception of one or two Hindoos, and about half a dozen Musulmans. After the dinner was over, the chairman announced that the managing committee had received sympathetic telegrams from Baroda, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, Kurrachee, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, and other places, where similar gatherings had been held that evening.

The chairman then gave the toast of "the Queen-Empress and her representatives in the East," which was received with all honours.

Mr. J. E. Kohyar proposed the toast of the Viceroy. It was impossible, he said, to do justice to the subject—to so distinguished a diplomatist and statesman as our present Viceroy—at the short notice of half an hour. But this he might say, that they were happy in having at the present time at the helm of affairs a nobleman who, while he possessed those qualities of the heart which alone could make a popular administrator, was also possessed of those qualities of the head which were denoted by the expression "a cautious and far-sighted statesman." (Hear, hear.) He hoped that Lord Dufferin, before the term of his office expired, would give them some substantial tokens of these qualities, in direction of increased representation in the affairs of Government, and perhaps in the larger employment of natives in the administration of the country. (Cheers.) But whether he was enabled to give us such tokens or not, he (Mr. Kohyar) was sure they would all honour him as the representative of her Majesty in the East, and as the maintainer of the best possible system of Government for India. (Cheers.)

The toast was cordially received.

Dr. Meherjibhoy Setna next gave the toast of H. E. the Governor, Lord Reay. The proposer expressed his hope, in which he was sure they would all join him, that his Excellency would continue, during the term of his office, the same kind and liberal Governor that he had hitherto proved himself to be. (Cheers.)

Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban next proposed the toast of the "Elphinstone Institution." The annual gathering of Elphinstonians, he said, was calculated to serve some of the best objects of society, bringing together men of different castes, of different creeds, and different shades of opinions, to rejoice in the success of the institution in which they had been educated. It gave him great satisfaction that he was there to hear a cordial testimony to the importance and utility of that gathering. The Elphinstone Institution, the fountain head, if he might be permitted to so call it, of all educational institutions of this presidency, was originated upwards of sixty years ago, since which period marvellous changes had taken place—political, social and commercial changes, which had placed Bombay in the foremost rank among the foremost cities in her Majesty's dominions. These changes were brought about by the intelligence by the enterprise, and by the public spirit inspired in the hearts of the citizens of Bombay by the knowledge imparted to them through the medium of the various educational institutions, among which the Elphinstone Institution was not only the most ancient, but also the most important. (Cheers.) Sixty years in the life of an institution intended to introduce Western education among the youths of an Eastern nation was, indeed, a very short period, but within that limited period the Elphinstone Institution had established a character and a prestige, such as were possessed by a few seminaries of learning of the modern time, and when he brought back to his mind the work which those, who had the good fortune of being educated within the portals of that Institution, have achieved in times gone by, and the work which some of them were still doing and for the intellectual advancement of that part of the country, when he looked around that gathering consisting of so many young and rising men whose talents and accomplishments were capable of doing a great deal more than what their predecessors had done, he felt that if the noble individual, whose name the institution bore, were to rise from his resting place and behold the fruits of his labours, he would exclaim "Thank God, I have done well." (Cheers.) The name and memory of the honoured founder of the Institution was still cherished in their hearts although that great man left the shores of India more than half a century ago. (Cheers.) It would be ungrateful on his part, the speaker continued, were he to omit the mention of some of those names which were in Bombay household words in every family names which were cherished with the deepest sense of gratitude and respect by those who had been educated in the Elphinstone Institution, or one of whom (Mr. Murzban) was a pupil of the Institution, were still fresh in their memory and were as dear to them as those of our close relatives. (Cheers.) To speak in the praise of men of later times, of Sir Alexander Grant, Professor Haughlings, Mr. Chatfield, he could not find sufficient words, but above all they must not forget the name of one who had lately left the shores of this country—he alluded to Professor Wordsworth. With reference to this last-named gentleman they have heard it said that the native community had not done anything to commemorate the work of this great man, but those who made that charge forgot that Mr. Wordsworth has not left India permanently, his services in the cause of this country had not ceased, and he was sure that when the day for his retirement arrived the natives of this presidency will not fail to do their duty in the matter. There was one among us now whose services in the cause of education should not be forgotten. He alluded to Mr. Modak, who was now the principal of the Elphinstone High School. It was a matter of satisfaction to them to see that this school was now entirely under the management of native gentlemen, and he hoped that in due course of time the college department would also be placed in the hands of qualified native gentlemen, but for this they must strive to qualify themselves.

Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, the principal of the Elphinstone High School, who came in after dinner was over, replied to the toast. He spoke of the educational progress of the country during the last thirty years, which, he said, was something to be proud of. He had no doubt that the numerous Elphinstonians, who had distinguished themselves in various walks of life as lawyers, doctors, or schoolmasters, would leave a mark on

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES ARE NOW READY. INSPECTION INVITED.—Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 a.m., at Mr. Best's bungalow, a large collection of Dwarfs, Palms, Ferns, and other plants. Catalogues are ready and the plants on view.

EVERYBODY now are for buying 'Xmas Cards and 'Xmas Toys, and if one really wants a good selection for little money, please go to SHROFF BROTHERS.

WE have now TOYS from annas 2 each. Papa, Mama Dolls from annas 12 each, 'Xmas Cards from one piece each. All very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

'XMAS TREES, coloured Candles and Ornaments, Fancy Table Ornaments suitable for 'Xmas Presents, Plush Bags, Dressing Bags, Companion, &c.—At SHROFF BROTHERS.

LIQUIDATION SALE.—A fresh lot of cases are being OPENED TO-DAY, containing Gauzes, Silks, Pearl, Nets, and Crapes.—The CASH BAZAAR, Church Gate Street.

COOKING STOVES, for Coke, Coal, or Charcoal, with and without Utensils and Hot Water Boilers, 15 per cent off Cash Prices.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, for India, to burn Firewood and with sliding rings on fire holes to fit any size copper chattles.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, for Kerosine-oil, Ripingale's Patent Stoves with Ovens. Spirit Stoves for Family use and Travelling.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

WARMING STOVES, for the Hills, eight patterns. Can be used for Cooking purposes.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

A PAIR of LEOPARD CUBS, quite docile, with cage, to BE SOLD CHEAP. Can be seen at FITZGERALD HOTEL, Byculla.

FOR SALE, a handsome CHESTNUT ARAB, 5 years old, 14 hands, sound, fast, perfect mouth and paces. Sold for no fault. Price Rs. 350. Apply "A. C." Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BICYCLE TOUR. 'XMAS HOLIDAYS.—One or two BICYCLISTS, willing to join in a four days' run to Mahableshwar, *viâ* Panwell, and two days' return *viâ* Bankot or Nagotna, please address Messrs. GOSTLING and MORRIS, 1, Hummum Street.

ON VIEW, Mr. Best's valuable GARDEN, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, TO BE SOLD on WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m. Orchids at 7-30.

FRESH PEARS, CHESNUTS, Malaga Raisins, Milan Sausages, at P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

'XMAS GIFT, Rs. 10! Rs. 10!! Rs. 10, !!! A HAND SEWING MACHINE, in Neat Case Apply Sharp.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a Lucrative Business with a small Capital of Rs. 1,000 only. Apply to "M." care of this paper.

ITALIAN SWEETS.—MONDORLATO, (Forrone) FAVE, and MUSTACCIONI de NAPOLI —at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

'XMAS PRESENTS, Beautiful Diamond Ear-Studs and Lockets, Rs. 150 to Rs. 800. S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinotures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—PRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

'XMAS! CHEAPEST SALE of New Watches up to New Year at cost price by R.D. KANITKAR & Co., at their New Premises, Breach Candy Road, near Thakurdwar, Bombay.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN of good Conduct and Skill for s.s. HINDOO. Apply, with certificates, to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., care of Ebjee Sevjee, Fort, Bazar gate.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class, from Rs. 250. No Commission charged. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Albert, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in the following sizes, 12 ft. by 9 ft. 13½ ft. by 10 ft. and 15 ft. by 12 ft. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, a light and handsome VICTORIA, can be converted into self-driving in a minute. Also a C.-B. PONY, about 5 years old. TURN OUT in excellent condition. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to Dr. Stone, Grant Road.

LANOWLEE.—Visitors to this Hill Station can have Comfortable Board and Accommodation with Home Comforts in a good Private House with a European Lady. For Terms, &c., Apply to Mrs FORWARD, Lanowlee.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

FOR SALE, splendid English Landaus, Doctor's Brougham and many other carriages and horses. Apply to Monahi and Co. For warding and Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Registry Office for domestic servants, Church Gate Street.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Broach City Municipality. Salary Rs 100, rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 10 Applications addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, Broach, will be received up to 1st January 1888.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fancy Articles in Silver, Electro and Glitware, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PORT WINES.—VOLKART BROTHERS have just received a fresh shipment of Genuine Old PORTWINES, of excellent Body and Flavour from J. W. Bunnster, Oporto. Prices Rs. 19, 22, 26, 30, 37 and 42 per doz., according to quality. See special price list published elsewhere.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M. Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW, Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary.
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MENISTS PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 240-2 John Bunyan—John Brown, B. A., D. D.
141-23 Wealth and Welfare—H. Barkeley, R. N.
68-6 Death—and Afterwards—E. Arnold, M. A.
B. 79-16 The Hundredth Man—F. R. Stockton.
C. 79-9 Administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oude, 1882-87.
D. 58-15 Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London—C. Chambers, F. R. S.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE. A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

[Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS, SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY, STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with thrugh Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUTHORISED BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. "AGENTS WANTED."

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE OBTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 25th March and 25th July, 1864, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

THE upward movement of Silver in London continues, Reuter's telegram of last evening advising a further advance of 3-16d. per oz. at 44 11-16d. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher for Fours, at £70¾, and ⅛ dearer for 4½ per cents., at £74⅛. Consols, at 101⅞, and Indian Sterling Loan and 103½, show no change. French Rentes in Paris were also unaltered at 107¾.

Quotations of Indian Exchange Banks show a rise of 10s. per share in Chartered, at £23 10s., and of £1 in Mercantile, at £19, Hongkong remaining at £50. The New Oriental Bank has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The extraordinary advance of £8 per ton in Braziers' Copper in one day, at Reuter's quotation of £88, shows the length to which speculation in this metal has gone in London. The price of Wallaroo is given as £82 per ton, nominal, the last previous quotation for this description, wired on the 5th instant, having been £66. We have also to note a rise of ½ in Braziers' Yellow Metal, at 7¼ and of 10s. in Hard Spelter, at £15.

In the Mincing Lane Markets the only change reported is in Linseed, which was 3d. per quarter cheaper for Calcutta Seed to arrive viâ the Canal. Rapeseed was quiet but steady, and Coffee firm. The market for East Indian Wheat was firm at previous quotations. The total quantity of wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 1,420,000 quarters, which is 70,000 quarters less than the estimate of a week ago.

The firm tone with which the Liverpool market opened yesterday was maintained to the close, the total sales summing up 12,000 bales, including 1,300 Surats, these being called steady. Prices of ready stuff were quite unaltered, both for American and East Indian; but arrival rates for the former advanced 3-64d. for January-February deliveries, and 1-32d. in all other positions. The estimated sales were afterwards increased by 2,000 bales. The market closed still firm this afternoon, with spot quotations unchanged; but in American arrivals rather more than yesterday's rise was lost, December-January deliveries being quoted 1-32 lower, and all others 3-64d. down.

The weekly figures show greater activity, the sales having, at 75,000 bales, been 12,000 bales more than during the previous six days. The quantity taken by the trade, and forwarded, given at 88,000 bales, was 2,000 bales more. The week's Imports of 85,000 bales show a falling off of 18,000 bales, and the stock, which stood yesterday at 570,000 bales, had diminished to the same extent as the sales had increased. The stock of Surats had decreased by 8,000 bales, say to 91,000 bales. The total visible supply, estimated yesterday at three million bales, was thus greater by 90,000 bales than it was a week ago. Of East Indian Cotton there were 15,000 bales less in sight, at 286,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had been firm; but the quotations for Piece-goods wired show no change. In 40s. Mule Twist, however, the material advance of ⅛d. per lb. is reported.

There has not been much movement in the New York Market. Yesterday the spot price advanced 1-16 cent., and April Futures receded four points; but to-day 10⅜ cents., and 10·87 cents., respectively, were still the quotations. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday, at 48,000 bales, were much lighter than those of the two preceding years for the same day, and bring the week's total to 214,000 bales, which shows a falling off of 81,000 bales compared with 1886, and of 47,000 as against 1885, for the corresponding week. To-day the receipts are wired as 33,000 bales, which go against 37,000 bales on the same day last year, and 38,000 bales the year before.

We subjoin our usual weekly statement relating to Cotton for comparison with the ten previous seasons, the most noticeable feature in which is the contraction of the figures representing the excess in the three items of Receipts at the U. S. Ports, Visible Supply, and Liverpool Stock. The Receipts now show an increase of 368,000 bales compared with 1886, and 433,000 bales as against 1885; whereas last week the excesstood at 449,000 bales and 477,000 bales, respectively. The increase in the Visible Supply compared with last year which, last Friday, was some 140,000 bales, has diminished less than it was at this time last year.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	214,000	295,000	261,000
" exports to U. K.	106,000	124,000	66,000
" " Contnent	52,000	94,000	69,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,596,000	3,223,000	3,166,000
" exports to U. K. " "	1,227,000	11,92,000	978,000
" " Cont. " "	967,000	697,000	848,000
" Stock in the Ports	976,000	1,025,000	1,019,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	3,000,000	2,921,150	2,837,110
" Surats	288,000	244,000	129,720

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	570,000	572,570	480,230
" London	23,000	13,000	16,000
American Afloat	270,000	251,000	261,000
East Indian "	17,000	35,000	9,000
	880,000	871,570	766,230
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	5¼d.	5d.
" Good Fair Dholleral	4 3-16d.	3¾d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1¾d.	¾d.

We have had a firm market here to-day for Cotton, but with little business doing, the rise in Exchange having put prices still further out of exporters' reach, and native dealers not being now at all anxious buyers, though unwilling to reduce their selling quotations. A rupee more was asked for Bengals when the market opened, but business was impracticable even at the previous rates. The market became very quiet towards the close, and "Good" Broach, which could not be had under Rs. 233 in the morning, was offered at Rs. 232 in the afternoon, and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at 196. The principal business reported consisted of contracts for 500 bales of Bombay pressed Dholleral for March, at Rs. 193½, 100 bales Bhownuggur, for April-May, at Rs. 197; and a purchase of 350 bales of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 205-7 per candy. Of old Cotton 250 bales of Dharwar were taken at Rs. 186½; and 50 bales Bengal at Rs. 155½. *Wheat* is very quiet, hardly any business being reported in the ready old stuff available, and nothing in contracts for the new crop. *Seeds* generally are steady at previous quotations, the tone for *Linseed* being firm: but no transactions of importance have transpired.

FREIGHTS are quiet, quoted rates for ready cargo being 20s. for Cotton to Liverpool, 18s. 9d. to London, and 18s. to 18s. 9d. to most continental Ports. To Trieste and Venice the rate is 28s. 9d. payable at par. Business is reported to have been done for Antwerp at 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. for Cotton; and for Marseilles, for February shipment, at 17s 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—It appears that besides the small amount of Silver shipped to Calcutta as already advised, the weekly steamer brings £240,000 in that metal, and £10,000 Gold to our Port. A further extra sale of Council Bills to the extent of 5 lakhs on Calcutta was made yesterday at 1s. 5 3-32d., an advance of 1-32d. on the rate obtained on the previous day. Our market, notwithstanding the abovementioned heavy shipment of Silver, and strengthened by the active demand for Government Paper in London, has been firm all day at an advance of 2-32d. in Bank Bills and Transfers, and 1-16 in 3 months' sight Credits. In Bank Paper a considerable business has been done; and a fair amount of private Bills have also been placed. The best rate named for forward Bank demand is 1s. 5 5-32d. Our ready quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Francs " "	1·83	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in sympathy with advices from the other side, and the rate for Fours has advanced to 98 ⅝d., 4½ per cent. Paper being quoted at 103¼ to ½.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day with, if anything, a rather weaker feeling in Mill Script, but the following are the only changes reported. Framji Petit and Lukmidass Khimji Mills are Rs. 5 lower, and Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 2½ down. Mofussil Press have declined Rs. 7½. Bombay-Burma, first issue, are Rs. 25 down. Port Canning have declined Rs. 5 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NEWELL—December 18, at [illegible], Bombay, Charles Frederick Newell, the beloved son of W. Newell, P. & O. Co., aged 21 years and 4 months. Friends please accept this only intimation. The funeral will arrive at Sewree, at 5 p.m., to-day.—(Home papers please copy.)

SAWYER—December 15, at Ahmedabad, Catherine, the beloved wife of Charles Edward Sawyer, Captain, 2nd Batln. North Lancashire Regiment, and daughter of the late Richard Ravenhill, Esq., of Fernhill, Winkfield, Berks.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMIER—December 8, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieutenant C Chamier, 6th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

FABRE-TONNERRE—December 8, at Purneah, the wife of C Fabre-Tonnerre, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KELLY—BEDINGFELD—December 10, at St Luke's, Jullunder, by the Rev T Shepherd, Chaplain, Captain Richard Macdougal Brisbane Francis Kelly, Royal Artillery, youngest son of General Sir R D Kelly, K C B, of Shrublands, Earley, Berks and Mucklon Ahascragh, Galway, to Mary Piercy, only daughter of Major-Genl Philip Bedingfeld, late Royal Artillery, of 31, Devonshire Place, London, W.

PRINSEP—SKEEN—December 13, at Lahore, by the Rev W F Armstrong, assisted by the Rev H J Spence Gray, Henry Thoby Prinsep, of the Bengal Civil Service, and one of H M's Judges, High Court, Calcutta, to Lilla Livingstone Skeen, widow of Andrew Skeen, M D.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887.

THE discussion of the University Bill was commenced by the Senate on Saturday evening, and after three speeches, in which Mr. Justice Birdwood urged the immediate adoption of the scheme, and Mr. Oxenham and Dr. Mackichan showed cause why it should be referred to a select committee, the debate was adjourned until this evening. Without too confidently anticipating the course of discussion we doubt if anything that may be said this evening will add materially to the case for immediately endorsing the measure that was presented by Mr. Birdwood. If that should be so the weight of argument at all events will be on the side of those who have urged the more deliberate course of reference to a committee. To what was said as to the general merits of the Bill no exception is necessarily taken, even by those who are most reluctant to give it immediate endorsement. The measure is intended to give recognition to the fact that the University is of full age, and is entitled to take a larger part in the management of its affairs. That aspect of the scheme was admirably illustrated by Mr. Birdwood, without, however, a by any means too careful inquiry into the means by which it is proposed to arrive at so desirable an end. It is just that inquiry which those who ask for a select committee are most anxious to secure. Those who heard Mr. Birdwood's keen and very practical criticism of Mr. Hathornthwaite's and Mr. Starling's amendments could scarcely help regretting that the provisions of the Bill itself had not been subjected by the same competent authority to an equally careful elucidation. But time was short; neither Mr. Birdwood nor his hearers were anxious for an all night sitting; and sheer necessity compelled him to refrain from doing justice in detail to the thirty sections of this most important measure. But for the effort that has been made to ensure its reference to a committee, a measure which Mr. Oxenham happily described as being to the University of Bombay what the Reform Bill of 1832 was to the political life of England would have been endorsed by the Senate after considerably less public consideration than had been given to a proposal to subject licentiates of Civil Engineering to the Now the practical inference from this is obvious. It was an unconscious but not the less noteworthy confession that the Senate itself, in which there are as many minds as men, cannot conveniently or adequately discuss a measure of so many clauses. Discussions of details in a full house are not as a rule either convenient in procedure or satisfactory in result. The recent consideration of the Municipal Bill in Committee of the whole Corporation is a case in point which is not at all encouraging. The fact, perhaps, will not weigh greatly with those who are anxious for the Bill to be adopted by the Senate and sent forward to Government *sans phrases*. They are satisfied that enough consideration has already been given to it. The Syndicate has examined the Bill and approved of it; and at a gathering of the Fellows, as informal as it was pleasant, no objection was raised to it. Hence, the argument is, there is no need for discussing the Bill in Committee, either select or of the whole house. The only serious part of the argument seems to us to be that which treats the discussion of the Bill by the Syndicate preliminary to its introduction into the Senate as equivalent to its reference to a committee. Now this implies a strange misconception alike of the nature of the Syndicate and of the functions of a committee charged with an inquiry into the details of a particular measure. The Syndicate is a body entrusted under the Act of 1857 with the "Executive Government" of the University, and we take it that it is no part of the duty of men entrusted with the Executive Government of a University or of any other Corporation to advise upon constitutional changes in the institution which they assist in governing. The Syndicate may be regarded as, for executive purposes, representative of the University; but for no other. Certainly it cannot be deemed to be representative of the mind of the University in regard to a scheme which was drawn up after the Syndics were chosen; and it might well be that the Senate would decline to be represented in an inquiry into a Bill of this important nature by members in whom it would have full confidence for the duties of executive government which were imposed upon them in their capacity of Syndics but not necessarily for any other purpose. The only effective reference of the Bill to a committee would be reference to a committee nominated *ad hoc*, after a debate on the general principles of the measure in which the disposition of the Senate would be adequately indicated. An instruction to a committee to report on the Bill within a month would be a sufficient precaution against the delay which some seem to have regarded as the only outcome of a deliberate treatment of the measure. The truth is that the Senate must resist the endeavour that has been made to persuade it, firstly that only by rushing the Bill can its passage into law be assured, and secondly that the purely informal examinations of the measure which have preceded its presentation to the Senate can be accepted as an equivalent to the serious and regular consideration which can only be given to it by a committee nominated by the Senate for that special purpose.

The debate has thus far only partially indicated the possibilities of improvement which might be realized by a careful discussion of the Bill in Committee. But enough has been said to show that there is a need for very careful inquiry whether the machinery which it provides is in all respects well adapted for securing the self-governing powers which the Bill promises to the University. Much has been said as to the new liberties which it proposes to confer on the University. The phrase "self-government" has been repeated often enough in connection with it—repeated, we are sure, in the belief that the Bill will be all that it promises to be in that respect. But it will not need Mr. Starling's amendment to make the process of renewal in which the University is gradually to acquire these promised liberties very slow indeed, and, we fear, very disappointing. The Senate should before pronouncing on the Bill, satisfy itself as to the time at which any effective introduction of the principle of self-government into its constitution the numbers for. The proposal to reduce recommended on vans to two hundred may be but the way in which it is proposed to effect this reduction needs to be carefully looked into. The determination to fill up only two out of every three vacancies until the required reduction has been effected will retard the introduction of the elective element into the Senate, and it may be well to inquire how far this is a necessary safeguard. Has the Senate, again, nothing to say as to the provision that when an uneven number of vacancies has to be filled one-half the vacancies *plus* one shall be filled by the Government? The most obvious inference from that is that the Government, having entertained the University with some pleasant generalizations about self-government, is disposed to dole out its blessings sparingly, through a complicated system of checks and balances designed for no other purpose than to postpone to as late a season as may be the full fruition of its promises. "You may drink at the fountain of self-government," the Bill seems to say; "but you must drink, not in deep draughts, but slowly, and as through a straw."

They are not to be charged with dilatory desires who are anxious to take precautions against disappointment. If they think that the Bill may, unless carefully amended, prove a keeping of the word of promise to the ear, but a breaking of it to the hope, the least they can do is to insist that the bearing of all its provisions shall be carefully enquired into before it is sent back to the Government with the mark of approval of the University. Despite all the efforts that the Vice-Chancellor has made—very genuine though they have been—we take it to be a moral certainty that no Committee would return the Bill to the Senate in the form in which it received it. The means by which it is proposed to apply the representative principle to the Government of the University are so certain to result in disappointment that the provisions bearing on that subject are not likely to pass through any serious enquiry without amendment. Can it be said, either, that the definitions of eligibility are incapable of amendment? Dr. Mackichan indicated one direction in which an improvement of these provisions was possible when he asked why only graduates of an Indian University or of a University of the United Kingdom were to be eligible, when such a limitation would exclude a large number of the Jesuit Fathers, men who have made a very conspicuous mark upon the Education of Bombay. At least three of these gentlemen were present amongst the Fellows on Saturday, thankful, we must suppose, that their lot had been cast under the old act, when it was enough that a Fellow should be a "fit and proper" person, even though he might have graduated at Louvain or at Munster or at Paderborn. Are the provisions bearing on this matter, on the qualification for life-Fellowship, on the granting of graces, and on the part that the Government and the electoral body respectively are to take in the renewal of the Senate, so entirely satisfactory that an examination of them by a committee would be superfluous? Do the author of the Bill and those who have co-operated with him regard it as a discussion so perfect that the Senate need not as the French Provincial Parliaments registered the King's edicts? The dangers of passing into law a disappointing Bill are much greater than the worst danger that could result from delay in sending it back to the Government. The Senate, if they have paid attention to the arguments put before them by Mr. Oxenham and Dr. Mackichan on Saturday, must be quite conscious of this. They can at the worst do small harm to the cause of University Reform by deferring until January a decision which they are asked to arrive at in December. But they may do very much harm indeed by deciding before they have adequately acquainted themselves with the subject matter of their decision.

IT is probable that the belief of the official *Journal de St. Petersburg* that peace will last for a long time to come, may be realised. But the probability would not be diminished if it rested on something more tangible than the "good relations" between the Powers, which are spoken of in the same breath which endorses the statement of the *Invalide Russe* that the military preparations on the Austrian frontier are rendered necessary by the preparations notoriously in progress on the part of Germany and Austria for the invasion of Russia. The fact of the concentration of Russian forces along the Galician frontier is not denied, although it confessedly causes disquietude; it is explained on grounds which are inconsistent with the theory of "good relations" between the Powers concerned. In view of the menacing attitude which Russia has assumed, ostensibly if not really, because of the military dispositions portending invasion on the part of the allied Empires, what becomes of the cock-and-bull stories put about by the German semi-official press that at the recent interview between the Czar and Prince Bismarck the latter quite satisfied the former that he had been the victim of forgeries misrepresenting the Chancellor's action and intentions, that the forgeries were due to nefarious Orleanist intrigues and that certain personages high in position at Berlin and hostile to the Chancellor had been parties to the discreditable manœuvres in question? It was part of this marvellous tale of the unscrupulous villainy of Prince Bismarck's French and German enemies that the relations between Russia and Germany had been placed on a footing of amity which was a new guarantee for peace. Now that the part of the story which relates to the affectionate sentiments that had been awakened in the relieved and reassured mind of the Emperor Alexander by Prince Bismarck's candid revelations has been refuted by the threatening events which have followed immediately upon the return of his Imperial Majesty to his capital, what credit can attach to that portion of it which told of forgeries, and of the blackest treachery within and without the Berlin Palace? Not much, it must be admitted. If the whole improbable and impossible tale was a lie from beginning to end, what was the purpose for which it was published to Europe? Was it given forth in the interests of peace? The Conference held at Berlin on Saturday, at which the aged Emperor and his great War Minister, Field Marshal Von Moltke, had the benefit of the presence of the headstrong Prince Wilhelm, cannot be regarded as altogether unconnected with the military movements which have excited so much attention and anxiety. But as this is the week before Christmas, and the winter will render the operations of war on a colossal scale very costly and peculiarly hazardous, there is a possibility that the Conference is intended as a retort courteous rather than the reply quarrelsome to the Russian rudeness to Austria.

THE new evening Liberal organ in London is to be named the *Star*, to perpetuate the name and renew the reputation of an excellent morning and evening paper of that designation amalgamated with the *Daily News* some twenty years ago. The capitalists who had it in hand to be £40,000, half of equal amount if [illegible] it up with experience has caused it to be an accessory, axiom that without a quarter of a million of money in reserve it is a dangerous experiment to start a daily paper in London. The *Daily News* started with Charles Dickens as its first editor, and £200,000 subscribed. The great novelist was a conspicuous failure as an editor, and soon resigned. The paper did not become a paying property until £630,000 had been sunk in it. The *Representative*, a very ambitious Conservative undertaking, with £150,000 behind it and Mr. Disraeli as editor, was a sad *fiasco*. The future Lord Beaconsfield was even more incompetent as an editor than Charles Dickens, and he had the weakness subsequently to deny that he had been an editor. Anyhow the venture failed to secure success. The old Tory *Morning Herald* avowedly fought all the talents of "Young England" with the penny-a-liners, and beat them handsomely. The *Morning Herald* had then as its evening edition a little *Standard*, which survived it, and has become a great morning and evening paper with a circulation of 240,000. The *Standard* was the first four-penny paper which put its pride in its pocket and sold itself for a penny. The *Daily Telegraph* is the one survivor of the many penny papers which were started as such, on the repeal of the Stamp Act; all the rest, including the *Morning Star*, in which John Bright and the Manchester School of those days had a large stake, had to wind up. The new *Star* will try its fortune as a half penny paper, the *Echo* and the *Evening News* having struggled into success as cheap papers. With a population of five millions, which the School Board has been labouring for some seventeen years past to teach how to read, London newspapers cannot complain of the smallness of their public. Yet London newspapers are few and far between, and the penny papers seem to find it still necessary to advertise themselves on omnibuses and hoardings like Pears' Soap and Batty's Sauce. The half-penny papers cannot afford to spend tens of thousands of pounds on mural advertising. The half-penny sheet brought out a year or two ago by the *Times* was a failure, for as the impecunious public could not read its advertisements in the *Thunderer*, it was discontinued.

THE election of the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam to the Chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce for the fifth time in succession is an incident of too rare occurrence to pass unnoticed, though the meaning of it is so plain as to make comment upon it almost superfluous. It is a mark of confidence which everyone who has watched Mr. Adam's public career knows to be well founded. In a community such as that of Bombay, not by any means deficient in men of character, energy, and capacity, it need never be difficult to find a leader and an exponent of commercial opinion. It is true, all the same, that a common consent points to Mr. Adam as the man who can best give guidance and expression to the commercial thought of the community and can best represent it in centres of influence. His period of office has coincided with a marked growth in the authority of the Chamber, not only in aiding in the formation of public opinion on trade and [illegible] in endeavoring for good the policy of Government. The coincidence is noteworthy, and it goes far to account for the sustained confidence which the Chamber have shown in Mr. Adam.

THE Medical staff in India will be immediately augmented by the arrival from England of some one hundred and sixty additional Surgeons. Forty-five Surgeons will be, at least temporarily, employed in Western India. The war in Burma had reduced inconveniently the Medical staff in India, but it will now be raised considerably above its ordinary strength. We note a prevalent belief that there exists an intention of having all things in readiness for the moving of two Army Corps to the North, if political complications should arise rendering such a demonstration necessary.

WE publish to-day the minutes appended to the report of the committee appointed to consider the subject of the future expansion of Bombay.

SIR T. FOXWELL BUXTON, a well-known Parliamentary candidate, and ex-M. P., is among our cold-weather tourists. He goes as far north as Peshawar, and winds up with Madras and Ceylon, returning home in the spring.

AMONG the Christ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

GERMAN WAR COUNCILS.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.

The Emperor of Germany had a long Conference to-day with Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, Lieutenant-General Count von Waldersee, Quartermaster-General and Field Marshall Count von Moltke, on the subject of war.

THE HUNGARIAN PAPERS ON THE SITUATION.

PESTH, Dec. 16.

The article that appeared in the *Invalide Russe* yesterday, regarding the concentration of Russian troops on the Galician frontier, has produced a feeling of disquietude in Germany and Austria, and the Hungarian press clamorously demands that precautionary measures should be at once adopted.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 16.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, while endorsing what has been said by the *Invalide Russe*, expresses a belief that peace is assured for a long time to come, thanks to the good relations existing between Russia and her neighbours.

HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 16

Sir Morell Mackenzie, having made a careful examination of the Crown Prince's throat, reports that he finds the state of the larynx to be much better and the voice stronger than at the beginning of November. The old swelling has diminished, but there is a new swelling somewhat higher up the throat. It has not, however, a malignant appearance, and for the present it is not intended to perform any further operation.

Dec. 17.

Sir Morell Mackenzie now declares that the very existence of cancer in the Crown Prince's throat is very doubtful and that the presence of this disease has not yet been proved.

M. FERRY'S ASSAILANT.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Aubertin, who was arrested last week for firing at M. Jules Ferry, has gone mad and been conveyed to a lunatic asylum.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE SUAKIN GARRISON.

CAIRO, Dec. 16.

The troops in garrison at Suakin have been reinforced in consequence of a large increase having been reported in the forces under Osman Digma.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

LONDON, Dec 17.

Mr. David Sheehy, Member for South Galway, who was arrested on 1st inst. for delivering seditious speeches, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

He was, however, released on bail, pending the result of an appeal to a higher Court, but was re-arrested soon afterwards for seditious language and inciting the people to resist the law at Clonmel.

Mr. Sheehy was conveyed to Clonmel in the custody of the police.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ADVOCATE-GENERAL, MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

Mr. H. H. Shephard, formerly Acting Advocate-General here, has been confirmed in that appointment which has been held by Mr. Spring Branson since Mr. O'Sullivan's death.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The subjects, which will be discussed at the Congress, are as follows :—

(1) Reforms in the Legislative Councils.
(2) Military expenditure.
(3) The Arms Act.
(4) The separation of Burma from the Indian Empire.
(5) The question of deputation to England to urge the resolutions of the Congress on the English public and on Parliament.
(6) The prosperity of the country.
(7) The separation of judicial from executive functions.
(8) The expected deficit and the budget, and
(9) The constitution of the Congress.

BELGAUM, Dec. 16.

At a large and influential public meeting, held at the Native General Library, the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the National Congress at Madras :—Ibrahim Saheb Inamdar, Hyder Saheb Inamdar, Sattar Saheb Basheban, and Raheman Saheb, inamdars and landholders; Hoochrow, Gadgil, Bhatkande, Bidiker, Trimalraojee, Hoodlee, Dhanedapp, Khote, Bhate, Velunkur, and Natu, LL.B., pleaders; Mane Ganpateeaya, Syed, Gowsaheb and Manjeraker, merchants.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The following promotions are notified :—To be Colonels :—Lieutenant-Colonels C. Bayley, Bengal; T. Tabuteau, Madras; H. Pritchard, Madras; W. Wilkins, Bengal; R. Palmer, Bengal; J. Grierson, Bombay; E. Shaw, Madras; A. Dobb, Madras; G. Chrystie, Madras; A. Orchard, Madras; and A. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel W. Gordon is admitted to the Colonel's allowances.

Major Johnstone, Commandant of the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be Commandant 2nd Infantry, *vice* Kennedy killed in action; Major Salmon, Wing Commander, to be Commandant of the 3rd Infantry; Captain Orr, to be Wing Commandant.

Majors Arthur, Hartshorne, Leopold, Grey and Captain Hotham, Indian Marine, are permitted to retire.

Surgeon Shore, Indian Medical Department, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Nepaul.

Surgeon Marsden, 29th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Coorg.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

The *Gazette of India* contains a resolution of the Government of India on the working of the Indian Companies' Act during 1886-87. At the close of 1885-86 there were in different provinces 836 Joint Stock Companies, with a nominal total capital of 2,854 and an actual of 2,100 lakhs. 45 of these who increased their capital with a paid-up capital of 9 lakhs ceased to work. 158 companies with a nominal capital of 193 lakhs were registered during the year. The nett result at the close of 1886-87 was a total of 886 companies with a nominal capital of 2,913 lakhs. The actual, so far as reported, was 2,138 lakhs. Bengal, Bombay and Madras head the list with a paid capital at the close of 1886-87 of 968, 672 and 144 lakhs respectively. The largest part, 911 lakhs, of the aggregate is invested in mills and presses. Bombay shows the largest contribution with 619 lakhs, chiefly for working cotton; Bengal following with 196 lakhs, chiefly for working jute. Tea and other plantations follow with a total of 362 lakhs, mostly tea, registered in Calcutta. Banking and loan companies follow with 324 lakhs; Bengal being first with 174 lakhs; Madras next, with 77 lakhs. Trading Companies rank fourth with 316 lakhs. Bombay having 147 lakhs and Bengal 141 lakhs. Mining and quarrying engage 98 lakhs; Bengal 78 lakhs; Madras 10 lakhs. Other industries and icemaking about 21 lakhs and breweries 12 lakhs The increase in companies in the past seven years 1880-81 to 1886-87 was as follows :—475, 500, 547, 649, 696, 805, and 886.

THE NEPAUL REVOLT.

RUNBIR JUNG DEFEATED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

Official information has been received to the effect that Runbir Jung's expedition across the Nepaul border has met with a check at Kaley-Berewoh.

This place, which is about 32 miles north of Motihari, is reported to have been retaken by the Durbar's troops on the morning of the 15th.

Runbir's party was dispersed with some loss of life after a skirmish.

Reinforcements for Kaley-Berewoh have been sent for from Khatmandu.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

It is quite clear that there has been a collision between the Nepaulese insurgents and the States troops, and that the former were worsted. It is stated that their losses were 30 men, and that the result was the re-occupation of Kallia, which was one of the posts taken by the invaders on their first rush on the 15th instant.

News of the attempt of the 10th seems only to have reached Khatmandu on the 12th, and 2,000 men were at once despatched to arrest Runbir Jung's progress. The last account states that Bershumshere, the Commander-in-Chief, was barring the path with 4,000 men, while Runbir was at Bhimpharee with 2,500.

The Nepaulese General in Calcutta is not, it appears, the Commander-in-Chief, but General Dambir Shumshere, who holds an important military command.

THE SURVEY OF THE ASSAM FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

The party who will undertake the survey of the country between Assam frontier and Hukong Valley will consist of Captain Mitchell, Quartermaster-General's Department; Mr. Needham, Political Officer, Sadiya; and Mr. Ogle, Survey of India.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, lately junior Under Secretary Foreign Department, has, on return from leave, proceeded to Hyderabad to take up his new appointment as First Assistant to the Resident, Major Robertson, who has been officiating, will resume his appointment as Assistant to the Resident, Bangalore, displacing Mr. L. W. King, who will be placed on special duty as Political Officer, accompanying his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore on tour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, Dec. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, outward bound, left here this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 17.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino left here for Aden and Bombay this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ do. do.	74⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107⅛
Bar Silver	44 11-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Do. Mercantile Shares	£19-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£50-0

The New Oriental Banking Corporation has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		75,000 bales
" " "	Surats	8,000 "
" "	Imports of Cotton	85,000 "
" " "	Surats	2,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		570,000 "
" "	Surats	91,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		23,000 "

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION AND THE SITES REPORT.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for Friday last at 3 p.m.: Sir Henry Morland took the chair, but only nineteen members were present. After waiting twenty minutes the Chairman said :—The meeting to-day was called chiefly to deal with the Report of the Bombay Sites Committee, which the Government desires the Corporation to take into consideration. The time is short—till the 10th January. We will wait a little longer to see if a quorum can be made up. We only want six more.

Dr. Waters: There is only one copy of the Report for the sixty-four members of the Corporation to read and master; I don't see how we can do anything even if the quorum comes.

Mr. Geary: There is a very good reason for adjourning. It is impossible to digest this voluminous report in the time given even if we all had copies. The bulk of the members have only the sixty-fourth part of one, and they must take their turns.

After waiting some time longer, the Chairman said, as there appeared to be no chance of a quorum, he would adjourn the meeting till Monday (this day) at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock. The meeting was accordingly adjourned till this day.

CHEROOTS, choicest Indian, various brands, from Re. 1-8 per 100. PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Mr. Stead's exalted ideas of journalism and his practical exemplification in his own person of his theories makes him the *anathema maranatha* of his brethren of the pen. It is, however, not enough for him to put his own kin after the pen to shame. He has taken the unhappy Metropolitan M. P.'s under his restless and irritating care. Professor Thorold Rogers, not long ago, declared in one of the monthly reviews, that a toad under a harrow passed through life joyfully compared with the representative of a Metropolitan constituency. By common consent the Professor's witness was true. And now comes a new horror which may be expected to completely darken the horizon of a London legislator's life. The unemployed are shut out of Trafalgar Square. Clerkenwell Green is tabooed for the man out of work. The police baton him. The police magistrates send him to gaol for six months—that is, a remnant of him. As usual it is only a remnant that is thus served. The multitude is left to run its course of evil and distress. What is to be done with the poor wretches who have no work to do, no means of subsistence?

"I have a happy thought," says, offhand, the much hated Mr. Stead. "There are the Metropolitan M. P.'s. They showed their spitefulness towards me by not joining Cunningham, Graham and citizen Burns in Trafalgar Square on Bloody Sunday? Let them turn themselves into first registering, and then, relieving, officers. It is their duty to open lists of the unemployed in their constituencies and proceed to find them work." The proposal is positively fiendish. "I thank the goodness and the peace," which has preserved me from the wretched fate of representing in Parliament a Metropolitan constituency. I am sure, were I in the ranks adorned by Sir Roper Lethbridge, I should, after *Pall Mall* Stead had made his suggestion, have felt it my duty to my family to have applied for an office of trust under the Crown and ceased once and for all the honour of Metropolitan M. P.-ship. Where is the man or woman so ignorant as not to know that, as it is, without any further spiriting, a Member of Parliament is looked upon by all the impecunious in his division as a Cave of Adullam, filled with all sorts and conditions of wealth and wealth-bestowing materials?

Anyhow, to him comes (or writes) every one who is in debt, or who is in distress, or who is discontented. That is, all in such evil case on his own side of politics. I will do the impecunious of opposite political faith the justice of stating that if they are Tory, they do not wrong a Radical M. P., that if they are Radicals and if for example they live in the Strand division, they would die rather than ask a lift from the Right Hon. W. H. Smith. The honorable observance of this unwritten law has hitherto made life endurable to your London M. P. But now! Draw a veil over the worries and sorrows of the man who is often blamed because he does not take an interest in Indian affairs in Parliament as well as in English concerns. Mr. Stead has so far succeeded in his nefarious plot that Sir Charles Russell (Radical) and Captain Penton (Tory) have acted upon his trust and have become registering and relieving officers for Hackney and Pentonville. But Sir Charles Russell can do this sort of thing with impunity. He has amiable sons to send as deputies to look at, and feed, the crowd of hungry poor. And, as for Captain Penton, well, he is rolling in wealth, Pentonville is his washpot and over all the neighbourhood he has cast his shoe: having obtained his money from the division he represents he need not be pitied, if he is compelled to give a little back. These, however, are only two out of sixty—or, is it fifty-nine?—Metropolitan members! Where are the fifty-eight others? Mr. Stead could give a good deal for addresses which, in this time of legislative recess, would find them!

The crofters are carrying out a plan of campaign which seems not to have sprung Minerva-like from the brain of a Scottish William O'Brien or John Dillon, but appears to have occurred simultaneously to the cottiers as a body. Anyhow they have moved forward together, and have slaughtered the deer on the hillsides, have feasted righteously on venison, and have driven such of the noble animals which a Vanderbilt comes from America to slay, as have escaped rifle and knife, into the sea. Law and order have been on the side of the deer; consequently, the landless folk who have been dispossessed of cultivable holdings to make deer forests are doing that which seems right in their own eyes. They appear to think that human lives are of more concern and importance than even the most beautiful of deer, and are acting on their convictions. It must be confessed that a spirit of resignation, and contentment with the lot "in which it has pleased God to place" them, is by no means popular with the men and women in the British Isles at the present day. I suppose to the outsider—to the happy folk of Bombay, for example—we must seem to be in a welter of confusion and disorder. We are very much what we seem. The Jubilee year is ending very badly indeed. On land troubles of a most serious kind, not excluding more than a rightful share of murder and calamity; on sea collisions of a most appalling character and seeming cowardice on the part of an English Captain and English crew. The only really happy and contented parts of the British Empire appear to be the British Provinces and Native States of India, and even in regard to these we do not know how long we may boast, for here is the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, telling us of Mr. Blanford's examination into the periodic diminution of rainfall in India and resulting famine. It is true Mr. Blanford is a sceptic and pooh poohs fatalism, but it is an unfortunate rule of Indian politics and Indian affairs generally that events always occur to confound the sceptic when he is most positive in his scepticism. Mr. Blanford ought to be retired on pension, and made to swear he will never mention famines.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY.

Although it is a far way from Bombay to Canada, I must ask your readers to accompany me thither for a short while. You will see in the papers, if you have not already heard by wire, that the Ministers of Lord Lansdowne have indignantly scorned the idea of Canada renouncing her allegiance to Great Britain and becoming a portion of the United States.

There will be occupation for Lord Landsdowne's present Ministers in Canada if the commercial union leads to political union. Mr. Chamberlain is as shrewd as any man in public life to-day; indeed, no one need want to be more shrewd than he is. He has made it perfectly clear that Canadian commercial reciprocity with the United States, combined with hostile tariffs against England, can only have one result—a result too obvious to be stated. Mr. Goldwin Smith comes to much the same conclusion, though in different words.

I met two or three days ago a shrewd, intelligent London merchant whose business has taken him very frequently to the United States and Canada. He does not believe it possible—in view of early developments of policy and passion—that the connection between England and Canada can or will be long maintained. He gave me some powerful reasons for this conclusion and has sent me a batch of literature on the subject. My friend also narrated to me a long interview he had had with President Cleveland during which the action of Canada was the chief matter discussed. Self-interest, it was argued, was the main factor in controlling the movements of nature and of man alike. Self-interest makes it imperative for the States on both sides of the great lakes to become parts of one whole. This English merchant says it is believed on good grounds that by annexation with the United States all property in Canada would instantly become doubled in value and the trade which would spring up between North and South would be of immense volume. The two countries are complements of each other. One produces what the other has in scant supply and yet sorely needs. This is true in a hundred directions. President Cleveland confessed that things seemed to be tending in favour of closer union," but added. "We shall not so much as lift a finger in favour of this coming about." I must confess I heard the things of which I give you but the barest outline with no little concern. I am proud of our Empire. I rejoice in the widespread elements which compose it. If things should turn out as Mr. Chamberlain anticipates I, for one, shall sorely lament. But that is a matter of patriotic feeling. In view of the ever increasing populations of British race in which men and women are treading upon each other in the struggle of existence, it may be unwise to mourn at that which will increase wealth, and provide additional means of sustenance.

THE SURRENDER OF AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TEHERAN, Nov. 19.

Ayoub Khan gave himself up to Brigadier-General Maclean at Meshed, on the 6th instant, and a couple of days later appeared the semi-official Teheran paper *Itella*, of the 30th October, with the following :—"This person (Ayoub Khan) following the example of his ancestors, who, when in trouble, put themselves under the protection of the Persian Government, suddenly, when the cable of his sovereignty snapped, entered Persian territory and there took refuge. He was treated with the greatest hospitality, and received for a time a pension from the Government. After the English had conceded to his prayers, and had given him a pension, he had no further cause of anxiety, and could slumber, wrapped up in peace and tranquillity. The Persian authorities, too, were relieved of any trouble on his part. It is not known what made Ayoub think of flight and give up his ease and comfort for privation and want. As he was an honoured guest he was not guarded, and he could easily effect his escape. Disguising himself he fled, and so well had he disposed and prepared his flight, that it became known only a week later. The Persian authorities gave immediate orders for his re-capture, but the Afghans having, one might say, an instinctive knowledge of the desert and being disguised besides, gave our horsemen the slip and were not captured; they also cut the telegraph wires everywhere and delayed thereby the transmission of the orders for their re-capture. However, in the plains of Khaf, near the Afghan frontier, the Khaf horsemen recognized Ayoub and at once took steps to seize him; he and his men escaped into Afghan territory, where the Khaf horsemen could not follow him. They thereupon informed the Afghan authorities of what had happened, pointed Ayoub out to them and further, as a precautionary measure, took from the Afghans a written statement to the effect that they had pointed out Ayoub in Afghan territory, and that *in fact they had delivered him up to the Afghans*. Now, the wonder is that ever since Ayoub entered Afghan territory no news whatever has up to now been heard of his whereabouts."

Some of the above statements are not quite correct. Ayoub and his men were not disguised, and their cutting the telegraph wire did not very much delay the telegrams. The authorities at Shahrud, Sabzvar, Meshed, &c., had received their orders for the capture of the fugitives long before the latter reached those places. The local authorities, however, either were afraid of the sixteen Afghans or did not want to seize them. That Ayoub was able to go best part of the way along the high road, passing at his ease several towns, where governors with many horsemen were on the look-out for him, that he finally managed to break through the cordon of Kaeen horsemen and to reach the Afghan frontier is most remarkable. The Shah had given the most stringent orders for Ayoub's capture, his orders, however, seem not to have been obeyed. The statement that the Persian horsemen "had delivered Ayoub to the Afghan authorities," is, to say the least, very amusing. Ayoub, repulsed by the Amir's men, re-entered Persian territory and kept in hiding for over two months, the Persians either actually not knowing where he was, or pretending not to know.

Ayoub has now given himself up and will shortly leave for India without returning to Teheran, and he has desired that his family be sent, *via* Baghdad, if possible, to join him. The Ayoub episode has ended in the best possible manner. If Ayoub had not made his attempt at escape he and his adherents would have continued to intrigue for Herat and have perhaps finally thrown in their lot with the Russians. If the Persian authorities had captured him he would probably have made another attempt next year, and his having been driven out of Afghan territory has proved that the Heratis after all do not care so much for him. He has now given up all hopes, and his having put himself under the protection of the English Government and elected to go to India, where he will remain an honoured pensioner, is a matter of congratulation for all parties, the English Government, Ayoub and the Amir.

The Shah once more speaks seriously of his next year's trip to Europe. He has received invitations from Russia, Germany, Austria, France, England, Italy and Turkey, and intends visiting all those countries. He intends leaving Teheran at the beginning of April and go *via* Tabriz and Tiflis, reaching the Russian frontier at the beginning of May. About fifty persons, princes, ministers, attendants, will accompany him, and he will return to the Persian frontier at the beginning of October and reach his capital at the end of the same month.

A few days ago his Majesty inspected his Artillery. The Uchatius and Russian guns made very good practice, but the guns lately finished at the Teheran arsenal were a miserable failure. The present director of the arsenal was up to about a couple of years ago a court chamberlain; shortly after his having been pitchforked into his new position the *Teheran Gazette* gave a glowing account of the arsenal and the military attainments of the new director, and it was said that the "guns made at Teheran were equal to, if not better than, the Uchatius guns." This, no doubt, made General Uchatius turn in his grave at the time, but he may now compose himself, for the Persian-made guns are certainly not so good as his; in fact, those they have now made are worse than those which they turned out here twenty years ago.

THE BARTON FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 15.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Barton Female Training College, and the children attending the College Practising Schools, took place on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. About 200 European, Parsee and native ladies responded to the invitation of Miss Spencer, the Lady Superintendent of the College. Her Highness Jamba Saheb of Wankaner distributed the prizes, which had been kindly provided by the liberality of the Chiefs of Kathiawar. Among the European ladies present were:—Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Macnaghten, Mrs. and Miss Booth, Mrs. and Miss Whitty, Mrs. Turkhud, Miss Pemberton, Miss K. Spencer, and the Misses Howes.

The proceedings commenced by the students of the College singing one or two songs. The children of the Practising School went through some Kindergarten exercises, songs and recitations very creditably. Miss Spencer then read a short report in Gujarati; of which the following is a translation :—Bai Saheb and Ladies,—Our time being very limited, I will only say a few words on the subject of the working of this institution. It was founded, as you know, by the Chiefs of Kathiawar in order to show their appreciation of the services rendered to this province by the late Political Agent, Colonel Barton. Though the College has hardly completed the second year of its existence, it has yet been able to work up to the highest course required for Female Training Colleges. Last year, there were 10 students on the roll of the College, this year there are 19, of these, 3 have been studying in the third year's course, one in the second year's course, and 8 in the first year's course, and 7 in the Preparatory Class. At the annual examination which took place last week 17 students were presented for examination, 2 being unavoidably absent on account of illness. All 17 students passed, 11 of them passing with first class marks, that is, with over sixty per cent. of the maximum required. For this very creditable result great praise is due to the masters who have worked with much energy and zeal. The three students who passed in the third year's course, having now completed the full college course, will soon be appointed to Girls' Schools on this province. The Practising School numbers in its rolls 101 girls, with an average daily attendance of 62. At the annual examination, 52 were presented in the four standards, 45 passing. In conclusion, I have to thank those Chiefs who so kindly contributed towards the prizes, her Highness Bai Saheb for kindly distributing the prizes and showing by her presence here the interest she takes in the cause of native female education. It has also given me great pleasure to see such a large number of ladies gathered together on this occasion, and I thank you all for having so cordially responded to my invitation. I cannot close without saying how deeply indebted we all feel to Colonel Wodehouse for the very warm interest he has always taken in our work and for his ready co-operation and help in all matters connected with this institution.

Her Highness Jamba Saheb then said a few words in which she said she was glad that the British Government were making such efforts in the cause of female education in India. She wished the students every success in the career they had chosen, and Miss Spencer every success in her work. Her Highness thanked the ladies present for showing by their presence here the interest they took in the cause of female education. Her Highness then distributed the prizes and sweets to the children. After the students had sung "God Save the Queen," and the usual distribution of flowers and garlands had been made, the proceedings terminated.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

LEVEE AT SHAHIBAGH.

Yesterday afternoon his Excellency held a levee at Shahibagh, when he received the following gentlemen :—

PRIVATE ENTRY.

Aston, C S
Berkley, Col
Cunningham, Col
Edwardes de B, Brig.-Genl
Heaton, J J, CS
Howard, W S
James, Col
LeGeyt, Col
Pogson, Captain
Porter, Archbishop
Reid, G B, CS
Richey, the Hon J B
Salmon, Lieut-Col
Sheppard
Woods, Major, R A
Pestonji Jehangir, CIE
Kelkar, Rao Bahadur

PUBLIC ENTRY.

(Europeans.)

Adams, J B D
Baines, J A, CS
Becher, Capt, RA
Bourne, W G
Baird, A R, R A
Doig, S B
Duxbury, J E
Dyson, Surgeon
Earl, W
Edwardes, S M
Fernandes, T E
Gibbs, M C, CS
Giles, E
Hamilton, Rev J M
Hill, C, CS
Holland, W
Hughes, R D
Hykoop, J A
Jacob, G
Kingcome, V K
Little, T D
McAfee, F L M
O'Connell, J
O'Donnell, Capt
Palin, G W
Pegge, W T
Peile, Capt
Plinston, G C
Porteous, C S
Robb, Surgeon-Major
Leslie, Capt
Simcens, Rev G F
Thomas, M R
Vincent, W T
Wolff, W H B
Wolseley, W O

NATIVES.

Abaji V Kathavarte
Ali Akbar
Balabhai Khorildas
Barjorji B Madi
Byramji Framji
Chhabubhai, M
Chunilal, S Huzrat
Cowasji Munchorjee
Curseji Pallonji
Dadachanji, P H
Dayaram, G
Dhanjisha Edalji
Dulputram Dayabhai
Erachshaw Hormazshaw
Azam Ajitrai Shivadas
Animlakhrai Shivdas
Balkrishna P Dalal
Bhimrao Bholanath
Chakrabarti, B
Chundilal, D K
Colah, M B
Cowser, M M
Curseji Sorabji
Dayabhai Maganlal
Desabhai Kalidas
Dorabji J Kapadia
Edalji Desabhai
Fardonji C Tamporwalla
Gopalshanker Virashanker
Haridas V Desai
Harilal, A D
Himuthhoy Ghomalall
Thakor of Mudeti
Ishwarlal Gohayram
Jamsetji D Khambata
Hazorilal, L T
Jothalal Varajbhai
Jitsingrao, N T
Kamalashankar, P T
Krishnarao, B I
Kunvarji Shivsinghi
Mahipatrai, A
Harderam, A
Harikisondass Jugjivandass
Harilal Rewadas
Ibrahim M. Sayani
Maharaj Jagatsingji
Jamsetji A Dalal
Javeribhai Mathabhai
Jehangirjee Pestonjee
Jeysinbhai, H
Jumnabhai Bhugoobhai
Khusalrai Sarabhai
Krishnalal Ochairam
Madhowlal Runchorlal
Mahipatram Rupram
Manasukharam, S T
Mancoji, P M
Meadbhai, P H
Motilal Runchoddass
Manockbhai, B
Mirza Hoossein Khan
Mohanlal, G
Mooloband, H
Moosanee, J
Mulsinghji, P
Nagardas, N N
Nanavathy, B H
Muncherjee P Kharegat
Manibhai Jashbhai
Manilal Govindrai
Manilal Ishverlal
Mayabhai Premabhai
Mabatsingji Thakore
Mohanrai Dolatrai
Motilal Hirabai
Mugganbhai, H
Nagardass Gopaldass
Nagarji Dayabhai
Narsinghji, P
Navroji, D K
Nowroji, K Mody
Pestonji, K B
Pranlal, D
Pratapsinghji, T
Purshotamdass, V D
Ranchhodabhai, U
Ranchorlal, C
Ratanlal, R T
Sarabhai, M K
Shapurji Ratanji
Syed Moosamia
Trikamlal, D
Nilkanth, D
Nowroji Pestonji
Pheeroze, H D
Pranshankar, N
Prittisinghji, T
Ramchanda, S A
Ranchoodlal, K D
Ranchorlal, G
Saiyad Shamsuddin, S K
Sethna, A K
Shrivallabh, B
Tamna, J E
Trikamlal, V M R
Udesingji Thikor
Vadilal Tarachand
Varajlal Parsotumrai
Vinayekrao, H
Uttamram N Mehtaji
Varajrai Sakerlal
Vasanji P Desai
Warsilal Rewadass

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Early this morning his Excellency presided at the distribution of prizes to students of the Anjuman-i-Islam educational institution in the presence of many native chiefs and a gathering of Europeans—smaller than otherwise might have been the case owing to the distressingly sudden death of a lady in the camp—Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Captain Sawyer, D.A.Q.M.G. The school children were present in large numbers, and bore in their hands flags and bannerets. On his Excellency's arrival Mr. Kadra, the Assistant Inspector, read an address couched in the following terms :—

We, the undersigned members of the managing committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, crave permission to approach your Excellency to welcome most loyally, and sincerely your Excellency's visit to this ancient city, in which there are yet traces of what in former days had been famous seminaries of Persian and Arabic learning. The Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, was organised in the year 1884, A. D., under the patronage of Madarul Mahan Sheik Bahanddinbhai, of Junagadh, and with the assistance of some of the leading chiefs and gentry of all classes and creeds in this country, the main object of this Association being the intellectual and social elevation of the Mahomedan community of Ahmedabad and of Gujarat in general, by spreading education amongst the Mahomedans of the rising generation. English education along with Urdu, Persian, and Arabic, we feel, is of the utmost importance to the Mahomedan community. We are deeply impressed with an enthusiastic desire to obtain the benefits of liberal education for the rising generation, by combining secular education with the spiritual one, and thus to train people to understand and appreciate as well as to promote the great purpose of the Ruling Power. To attain this goal a very humble beginning has been made in the form of an Anglo-Urdu School for boys, and a primary school for poor Mahomedan boys and girls. If, in accordance with one of the recommendations of the Education Commission, regarding Mahomedans, "That the special encouragement of Mahomedan Education be regarded as a legitimate charge on Local, on Municipal, and on Provincial Funds," the resources of this Anjuman be enlarged, a school of a higher order may be grafted on the existing one, and arrangements can be made for inviting promising pupils from the mofussil. The Anjuman feel thankful to your Excellency for the attention you have been pleased to direct to the backward condition of the Mahomedan community of the Bombay Presidency, which consists of numerous and most loyal subjects of her Most Gracious Majesty and for investigating their claims to public honours and emoluments with this result that your Excellency's efforts in this behalf have been singularly appreciative and impartial. While acknowledging the benefits of the lively interest your Excellency has shown in our welfare, we beg permission to suggest that considering the prostrate condition of Mahomedans, and especially those of Guzerat, much still remains to be done, and we hope and trust that your Excellency will continue the policy of inquiring into and encouraging the claims of Mahomedans to the public service. We are humbly of opinion that some of the most prominent causes of the educational backwardness of the Mahomedans are :—(1) Poverty. (2) The indirect working of religious prejudices. (3) The insufficiency of Anglo-Urdu Schools or classes. (4) Want of due official patronage. As regards the major portion of the Mahomedan community who are now sunk in extreme poverty, religious prejudices have practically little potency, for as education must be more immediately and directly remunerative to them than to the higher classes, they could be easily induced to shake off those prejudices, if higher education could in the first place be brought within the reach of their extremely limited means. Our belief is that while poverty almost precludes the thought even of taking higher education, religious prejudices in their case probably step in simply to confirm them in their aversion to education. The Anjuman humbly and respectfully beg to suggest—(a) That a graduated system of special scholarships for Mahomedans may be established. (b) That attention of Government officials be seriously invited to the question of the proportion in which patronage is distributed among Mahomedans and other classes. (c) That high posts in every department, on prudential considerations, be expressly reserved for Mahomedan graduates. As a complete and scholarlike knowledge of a student's own mother-tongue is indispensable for enriching his own vernacular literature with the learning he may acquire in a University, we trust that, as Chancellor of the Bombay University, your Excellency would be pleased to induce that body to make room for Hindustani along with other vernaculars, in its curriculum for the Degree Examination. This deficiency in the University course is more keenly felt by Mahomedans owing to there not being a regular Hindustani translation department like the Gujarati, Marathi, and Canarese establishments. To mark our grateful appreciation of your Excellency's staunch support to the growth of all kinds of education, and especially of the industrial and primary education, we solicit your permission to nominate your Excellency a patron of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, and hope that by your Excellency's direction and other aids the Anjuman will be better able than heretofore to accomplish the objects it has set before itself.

His Excellency, replying to the address, said :—

It gives me very great pleasure on this occasion to congratulate you on the success which the efforts to make a beginning and to lay the foundation of practical work in Mahomedan education in this ancient city has attained. I am aware that you have had a great many difficulties to overcome—difficulties which face the Anjuman-i-Islamam institution wherever it tries to meet the wants of its co-religionists. In Mr. Mahapatram, I think, you have secured a guide, who is best able to give effect to your wishes. His knowledge of the requirements of primary and secondary education will be of the greatest use to you. It also proves that you accept cordially the co-operation of gentlemen belonging to other sections of the community. Now among the difficulties to which you have alluded is poverty. I may be allowed to tell you, and perhaps your Highnesses on my right will agree with me, when I say that wealth is occasionally, but poverty is not an insuperable difficulty. In Scotland at least want of means has seldom marred education. Then again, Scotsmen, of the Gaelic districts have had to face the linguistic difficulty, which is, I know, causing you so much trouble. By using the same determination and energy which has rescued the Scotch Highlanders from isolation, you will fight your way to the top and emulate those young Scotsmen who leave their northern homes to gain sound knowledge in the south. You allude to the insufficiency of school accommodation. It is a matter to which the attention of the municipalities and local boards must be drawn. As far as Government is concerned, I need not tell you that we distinctly desire to absorb as large a part as possible of the Mahomedan population in existing schools. I wish to invite you to consider very carefully what will be your next step. Hitherto you have been moving in the right direction in establishing primary schools in which your boys will only meet Mahomedan boys. In the Anglo-Vernacular branch you also do well to attract your own community to schools provided for them. But I question whether it would be wise to expand this institution into a High School. You have already in Ahmedabad three High Schools, and with the funds at your disposal it will be more profitable to make the schools you have started the best of their kind. And then to give scholarships to promote boys from these schools to the existing high schools. You will then reap immediate and better results, and your boys will advance all the more rapidly if they have to compete with boys of other communities. I do not wish to extend the dividing lines between your schools and the public schools more than is absolutely necessary. But I wish Mahomedan boys to get the full benefits of higher education without delay. As regards Government we are, I believe, not guilty of any neglect of Mahomedan interests. Our duty is to act with strict impartiality. We are trying in all districts to have a Mahomedan Assistant Inspector, and I congratulate Mr. Kadra, the first Mahomedan B. A. of the Guzerat College, and I also congratulate the members of his community in having secured him as their own special Inspector in Ahmedabad. I hope by and bye his example may be followed, and that you will be able to send to this College many Mahomedan scholars. Co-operation will do for Guzerat Mahomedans what it has done for Sind Mahomedans. Unite with your friends in Junagadh, Surat, and Palanpur. I am glad to see his Highness the Dewan is here to-day. We know that in the Junagad Durbar this institution has staunch friends, and that H. H. the Nawab's uncle has on various occasions shown the material interest he takes in your education. No doubt a great deal of leeway has to be made up, and persistent energy must be exercised, and a systematic direction given to your operations. There is no lack of latent intellect in Mahomedan boys and girls. It is for you to fructify it, and I have no doubt that when my successors pay a visit to this city they will be able to bear record to the usefulness of this Association, and the only wonder will be that in 1886 there were only six Mahomedan boys in secondary schools at Ahmedabad. In conclusion, allow me to assure you that I consider it an honour and a pleasure to accept the patronage of this institution which you have kindly offered me.

The speech was interpreted by Mr. Kadra, and his Excellency then left amid cheers.

It subsequently transpired that the Dewan of Palanpur had expressed his intention of giving Rs. 500 to the Institution.

THE MAHALUXMI TRAINING SCHOOL.

Subsequently his Excellency presided at an entertainment given at the Mahaluxmi Training College. A programme of considerable length was gone through, after which Lord Reay addressed the pupils on the subject of female education. Both H. E. and Lady Reay expressed themselves highly pleased with what

as the present, if promises eagerly expected are not forthcoming. I believe, however, there is something worse, and that is to give pledges which cannot be redeemed. The temptation is always great. From papers in the Educational, General, and Public Works Department, I am aware that you have a grievance with regard to the locality in which this school has hitherto resided. I am not prepared to promise that the migration will take place very soon. We must for the present be content to do what we can with the means at our disposal. But nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to be able to call for plans and estimates of a new building for this College, and also of additions to the Training School on the other side of the road. I suppose these institutions were placed side by side to prevent the one from being helped at the expense of the other. We must therefore be careful to keep the balance even. This Practising School, this Anglo-Vernacular School, and this Training College are among the most creditable Institutions of Guzerat. By spreading education among all sections of the community they cannot fail to prove a blessing to the women of this province. (Applause.)

THE DURBAR.

In the afternoon a durbar was held in a large *marquee* which had been erected in the centre of the Camp. The spectacle was one of extraordinary brilliancy, full dress being worn by all present with the exception of the ladies who were in morning dress, and were accommodated on a raised dais in rear of his Excellency. All the civil and military officials of the district were present and the following native Chiefs :—

His Highness Maharaja Sir Shri Kesrisingji Jewansingji, K.C.S.I., of Idar ; his Highness Sher Mahomed Khanji, Diwan of Palanpur ; Maharana Shri Wakhatsingji, Raja of Lunavada ; Navab Manovarkhanji, Babi of Balasinor ; Maharana Shri Pratapsingji, Raja of Sunth ; Thakor Adesing, of Bhaderva ; Thakor Kesrisingji, of Mansa ; Thakor Karansingji, of Katosan ; Thakor Wakhatsingji, of Ilol ; Thakor Pratapsingji, of Sanjeli ; Thakor Kishorsingji, of Varsoda ; Thakor Hamirsingji, of Ranasan ; Mia Abhesingji, of Punadra ; Mia Sursingji, of Khadhal; Thakor Wajjesingji, of Ghodasar; Thakor Jalamsingji, of Amliyara ; Thakor Ajabsingji, of Sathamba ; Thakor Sardarsing Akheraj, of Tharra ; Thakor Godadsing Gajsing, of Tharra ; Thakor Prithiraj Akheraj, of Tharra ; Thakor Jesalkhan Balochkhan, of Tervada; Thakor Khetaji Lalji, of Suigam ; Thakor Jesalsing Rattansing, of Oon ; Thakor Alji Tejmalji, of Dhema ; Thakor Hattisingh Daragji, of Dhema ; Thakor Anaji Naronji, of Waladur ; Thakor Lalji Hemraji, of Naroli ; Thakor Gajuji Sowaji, of Lowana ; Kunvar Partapsing Bhagguji, of Warnosri.

Each was honoured on his arrival with the customary salute and conducted to his allotted seat by the Collector of Ahmedabad.

His Excellency then conferred the insignia of the K.C.S.I. with all due ceremony on H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, the authority for his Excellency officiating being read by the Collector.

Nazars were then received after which dresses of honour were presented to the several Chiefs present.

His Excellency then addressed the assembly as follows :—

Your Highness and Chiefs of Gujarat,—Nineteen years have passed by since my predecessor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, met many of those who are assembled here to-day at the opening of the Broach Exhibition. The object of that Exhibition was to afford a representation of the produce, arts, and manufactures of Gujarat, and to exhibit to its people useful mechanical appliances which could be adapted to local industries with profit. It was a fortunate idea which led to the assemblage, then of 20 chiefs of the first and second class, to witness an experiment which, although conducted on British soil, was promoted as much in the interests of her Majesty's subjects as in those of her allies in the Native States under the protection of her Majesty. The bridge over the Sabermati was not then completed, and unbroken communication between Bombay and the capital of India was not even established. The few years which have elapsed since have witnessed extraordinary extensions of railway communication, and lines now traverse almost all the Native States of Gujarat. The harbour of Bombay, open alike to the trade of Native States and to that of British India, has received the advantage of considerable expenditure. Trade and commerce have developed beyond all expectation, and unbroken peace has enabled you all to reap its full benefits. The markets of Europe and China are open to receive the wheat and cotton which this fertile province produces, and an honourable emulation has sprung up between the British districts and the Native States of British India in order to secure for themselves the largest share in it. The benefits of uniform jurisdiction over the through lines of Indian railways and of an extension of uniform currency have been shared alike by Native States and British India, and the advantages which one competitor can secure over another for the trade of the world now depend on the facilities and freedom of communication as well as on the character of internal administration. Your Highness the Maharajah of Idar, I have been commissioned by his Excellency the Viceroy to convey to you the honourable distinction which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon you. Your Highness has deserved this proof of the Imperial appreciation of your administrative success. Since you assumed charge of your State, a debt of a lakh and a half has been paid off. Yet you have not neglected the growing demands of education and sanitation. You liberally assisted my Government in the execution of the Hathmati Canal and the construction of the Kaparwanj and Modassa road. You loyally accepted your share in the salt arrangements. You contributed handsomely towards the Sadra College, and when you had fully considered the arguments for and against the scheme, you recognized the advantages of free trade by abolishing transit duties even at the temporary sacrifice of a revenue of Rs. 25,000. It was a great satisfaction to me to learn the prominent part taken in the Mahikantha by the Chiefs of Katosan, Ilol, and Amliara in the promotion of free trade, and of the example set by the Chief of Keroli to the other chiefs of the Saberkantha, and I am glad to express to the rest of the Chiefs of the Mahikantha my appreciation of the measures they have taken in the same direction. Your Highness the Dowan of Palanpur, I take this opportunity of congratulating you on the abolition of all transit duties throughout your territory, and I trust that you will soon complete the sound policy you have inaugurated, by a reform of the import and export duties. I regret that his Highness the Nawab of Radhunpur and other Chiefs of the Palanpur Agency are not present to receive my acknowledgments of the prudence which they have shown in relieving trade of duties, which are estimated at Rs. 44,000 a year. Rajas and Chiefs of Rewakantha, you have well followed the example set by the Rajas of Lunawara and Sunth. I regret that the Barria State has been unable hitherto to adopt similar measures, but I have every confidence that the Raja will be persuaded by the benefits which will result from your adoption of the principles of free trade to extend the same to his own subjects. I believe that in the Rewakantha agency an annual burden of nearly Rs. 19,000 has been removed from the through trade. Chiefs of Gujarat, I have no wish to appeal to the terms of your agreements with the British Government, or to any other arguments than those of your own advantage. The abolition of injurious restrictions on trade is a necessary corollary to the Exhibition which many of those present here to-day witnessed in 1868. You then realized the productive capacity of Gujarat. On your behalf no less than on its own the British Government has been actively engaged these 19 years in providing facilities by land and sea for transporting at the cheapest cost and with the greatest safety the produce of your States and the rich gifts of nature to distant markets. Your full participation in the benefits of peace, commerce, and improved communication henceforth depends upon your own efforts, and although the removal of transit duties is the first and most necessary reform, still I am convinced that your sense of justice will not suffer you to rest there, but you will gradually take note of the perfect freedom of trade enjoyed in British India, and not deny to your own people the advantages possessed by their neighbours across your borders. I desire to express to all present here to-day my sense of the loyalty and hearty devotion with which the Chiefs of Gujarat and the British municipalities celebrated the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress in this auspicious year. Her Majesty read with the deepest interest the accounts of your proceedings, and as it is the earnest wish of the Queen-Empress to uphold the dignity and honour of the rulers of Native States, so it is her Majesty's conviction that the promotion of the welfare of her own subjects by those in authority under her, and of that of the subjects of her allies by their own rulers, is the surest foundation on which public order and national prosperity can be based. It has been, and will be, my special endeavour to establish and cement the same cordial relations of personal friendship with the Chiefs of this part of the presidency which I have with those of other divisions. The advice which it has been my duty to give with reference to free trade and other matters to the responsible rulers of the States, included in my political jurisdiction, does not deviate from the principles on which I have acted in the sphere of administration more immediately entrusted to me. This assurance I can give you that nothing affords me greater pleasure than to see a ruler placed in a high position exercising his powers in improving the condition of his subjects and in developing the resources of his State. The benign influence of sound economic or administrative principles will assert itself in native territory as it has done in British territory. It gives me much pleasure to meet you here this day, and to have conveyed with my own hands the special mark of favour which her Majesty has extended to one of your number. The advances which the Native States of Gujarat have made in education and other branches of administration are fully appreciated by her Majesty's Government, and I am commanded to assure you that the Queen-Empress watches with personal interest the evidence of moral and material improvement which the annual records of your administrations contain.

The speech was translated by the Chief Oriental Translator to Government, after which his Excellency and their Highnesses left the durbar tent, each, as he departed, receiving an accustomed salute. A company of the E. Y. Regiment with band were present to keep ground, and the salutes were fired by a battery of British Artillery.

THE BANQUET.

This evening his Excellency gave a banquet in honour of the Maharaja of Idar, to which many guests were invited.

After "The Queen-Empress" had been toasted, his Excellency proposed the health of the Maharaja, who had arrived in company of the Dewan of Palanpur.

His Excellency : With your permission I beg to propose the health of H. H. the Maharaja of Idar. It has given me great pleasure to have been allowed by the Viceroy to-day to hand to H. H. in H. M.'s name the insignia of the Order of the Star of India. Such a ceremony brings home to us that the merits of distinguished chiefs of this presidency are fully recognised by the Sovereign. I hope the Maharajah of Idar will live long to enjoy the well deserved honour this day bestowed upon him. The duties of rulers in all countries are every day becoming more complex and more responsible. This applies to British rulers and also to Native States. The Maharajah of Idar is one of the younger chiefs who fully realise their responsibility towards their subjects, and has repeatedly given evidence of his good intentions. His Highness will, in the future, I have no doubt, maintain the standard of his just career. (Applause.)

The toast being honoured, his Highness replied as follows :—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—permit me to thank your Excellency for the honour you have done me in proposing the toast of my health on this happy occasion of my investiture with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. I am proud of this distinction, first, coming as it does from our beloved and gracious Queen-Empress, to whose person and throne we are deeply attached, and who always evinces the greatest solicitude for the welfare of the people of this great country, prince and peasant alike ; and, secondly, because the distinction is associated with the celebration of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty, an event unique in the annals of the Empire ; and, lastly, because I have received this most honourable order at the hands of so estimable a representative of her Imperial Majesty as your worthy self, whom experience has shown to be a sincere friend of the Native Princes, and to have a sympathetic regard for their cherished rights and privileges. Conscious as I am of the dignity of the distinction that has been conferred upon me, I can only say that it is in harmony with the cordiality with which my State has been treated by the British Crown since the consolidation of its supremacy in Mahi Kanta. It would scarcely be too much to say that Idar has always been a pet of the British authorities. On the other hand, I am bound to acknowledge that Idar, like the rest of the province, owes its present state of peace and tranquillity to the benign British rule. The intimate connection of my State with the British power commenced with the minority of my respected father, Maharaja Sir Jawansinghji, who was committed to the care of the benevolent British Agent of the day by his father, Maharaja Gambirsingji, an act first of its kind in those days. This wise and noble example, which had for its object the good of the State, was in his time followed by my father, who, I am glad to say, had by loyal devotion to his duties and to the interests of his people gained the good will of the Paramount Power, a fact which was demonstrated when the distinction of a K.C.S.I. was conferred upon him, and he was nominated a member of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bombay. Thus, your Excellency will see, I, like my father, was brought up as a ward of the British raj, whose successive agents took care that I should have an education befitting my rank and the position of Idar amongst the protected Native States. The education I received at the Raj Kumar College under Mr. MacNaghten's guidance was a valuable preparation for the responsibilities and duties of State and, for reasons which your Excellency will readily appreciate, I much regret the absence of my old friend and principal. One incident in my six years' administration I know your Excellency has regarded with interest, I refer to the introduction of the principles of free trade by the abolition of the transit-duty which used to be levied from time immemorial in my territory on traffic which passed from village to village until it crossed the frontier for its destination in Meywar, Marwar, Malwa or Guzerat. This and other improvements in the administration of my State were brought to the notice of your Excellency's Government by my kind and appreciative friend, Colonel Scott, who now holds the office of the Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta, and whose sound advice has been of the greatest service to me ever since his acquaintance with me, and your generous mind, I am happy to find, has kindly appreciated them. In conclusion I have to request your Excellency to convey my sincere and heartfelt gratitude to her Imperial Majesty for the favour the Queen-Empress has been pleased to confer upon me. I am conscious that the honour thus generously bestowed carries with it additional responsibility which I shall always strive to discharge for the good of my subjects, whose welfare claims my careful attention and my constant solicitude. It only remains for me now to thank your Excellency, as also the ladies and gentlemen who have been so good as to take the trouble of coming so far for my sake to give eclat to this auspicious occasion—an occasion to which I shall look back with pride as long as I live. (Applause.)

Later an evening party was given, and was attended by all the prominent residents of the station.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE usually popular Parla meet did not attract quite so large a field as we have seen on former occasions, which was no doubt attributable to the near approach of Christmas, and the consequent absence of many of those who are generally very regular in their attendance.

Those who were absent missed a very good run, certainly the largest we have had this season, as it ended up in the Tulsi Hills ; and of those who were at the find in Chuckla Covert only a very small number were at the finish.

The meet as usual was advertised for day-break, but day takes such a very long time to break at this time of the year, that the Master moved off from Parla when one could hardly see one's "'orse's 'ead." After events, however, proved that he was quite right in doing so, as by the time we reached Chuckla Covert it was quite light enough to ride, and the field had by that time all come up. It was well for those who wished to hunt that they had done so, as a very few minutes after the hounds had commenced drawing we had a warning from one of the pack that a Jackal was there, or had at all events been there lately, and shortly another and then another hound gave tongue, and then the whole pack joined in chorus, and away we went through the covert, and after one or two hedges, across the Andheri-Vehar Road, and on towards the Ghoregaum jungles. It was a good scenting morning, and the hounds, after their recent kill of a day or two ago, were very keen and went like demons. The low-lying country about Ghoregaum was very blind ; no jumps to speak of, but small bunds covered with grass five to six feet high, which are a nuisance, as an eager horse is apt to try to clear the lot, whereas a slug will probably try to run through it and come to grief ; however, no accidents occurred and the change from the flat to the hills was hardly a change for the better. We had had plenty of hilly country early in the run, but the finish up in the Tulsi jungles was the hilliest of the whole hilly lot. Here as usual the pack divided, and at one time it seemed as if each hound was hunting a separate jackal, as the varmints appear to be as plentiful as blackberries in these parts : and it is a matter of congratulation that when the Master called off only one couple was missing, as Bell turned up with four couples shortly after we turned our horses' heads homewards.

The meet on Wednesday next is at Santa Cruz, when the Master will as usual wait for the arrival of the Bombay train.

ACCORDING to the latest official report the area under rice in Burma is 130,677 acres more than last year's area, or an increase of 3·9 per cent. Owing to insufficient rain in the latter half of October and the beginning of November, the crop will, on the whole, be light, and in all districts, except Hanthawaddy and Henzada, a lower estimate is taken than last year, but on 33 per cent. of the cultivated area a 16-anna crop is still expected, while on 37 per cent. of the area the estimate is 14 annas, and on 30 per cent. 12 annas. Notwithstanding the increase of area cultivated it is estimated that there will not be available for export more than 950,000 tons of rice, including what will be required for Upper Burma.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall on Saturday afternoon. The Hon'ble Raymond West, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to read to the meeting the gracious reply of her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the address presented by the Senate. Before doing so, however, he said that the meeting would pardon him for saying that it bore traces of a careful perusal of the address, and that it manifested that interest in the welfare of her subjects in India, which she had invariably displayed. They had great reason to congratulate themselves, and he was sure that the kind words of the response would be cherished by them for ever. (Applause.)

The Hon. F. L. Latham then proposed that Dr. Peterson be re-appointed Registrar for the ensuing two years. In doing so he said that it was not the first time he had the pleasure of making the same proposal. He was not going to pass an eulogium on Dr. Peterson, but he could not but remark that that gentleman had performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Senate. The best proof of this was that there was no other candidate who had been nominated for the post.

The proposition on being seconded by Khan Bahadhur M. C. Mursban was carried *nem con.*

Dr. T. Cooke then moved that as the consideration of the next item, *viz.* the Draft Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay, would occupy some considerable time, the other business which was on the aggenda paper and which was mostly of a formal nature, should be taken before it, and that precedence should be given to Item VII., for which he had come from Poona.

To this proposition Mr. Justice Birdwood put the following amendment that the items immediately succeeding the consideration of the Draft Bill, should be taken before it, in their usual order.

The amendment was carried.

Colonel G. L. C. Merewether then proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 4,000 for the foundation of a scholarship to be called the Colonel Patrick Theodore French Scholarship, of the present yearly value of Rs. 200, to be awarded each year to that candidate who passes the F. C. E. Examination with the highest number of marks, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. He said that this sum had been subscribed by the employés of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in order to perpetuate the memory of Colonel French, who had for over forty years been chairman of the directors of the company. It had at first been intended to restrict this scholarship to the children of the B. B. and C. I. Railway employés, but as the Senate declined to place any such restriction on the competition, the directors of the memorial fund agreed to the terms of the present proposal.

Mr. Sleater had great pleasure in seconding the proposition. Colonel French, he said, had endeared himself to the natives of this country by the interest he had always taken in their welfare. Their retiring chairman had been one of the earliest promoters of higher education in this city. This is what he had written to the speaker in reply to a letter from him on the subject :—"Touching the question put, it was about 27 or 28 that Captain, and afterwards Colonel, Jervis, of the Engineers, wrote to me on behalf of the Elphinstone College, then in its infancy I think, resulting in every one of the officers and men subscribing a day's pay, that is of the 23rd Native Infantry of which I was adjutant then. No talk then of your University, &c., &c., nor of many great deeds in Bombay since for a little before I crossed over to Colaba in a ferry boat." It seemed, therefore, that about sixty years ago, 30 years before the Bombay University was founded, Colonel French was instrumental in furthering higher education in this presidency. It was a graceful compliment to him to have his name connected with the University. (Applause.)

The Hon. Rao Saheb supported the proposition, which was carried.

The Hon. K. T. Telang proposed, in accordance with his notice, that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. promissory notes for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called the "Dewan Bahadhur Jagonath Vaidy a Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, to be awarded each year to the candidate belonging to the Kayastha Prabhu community from any part of India who passes the Matriculation with the highest number of marks, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. He said that the donor in this instance was the Dewan of Baroda, who made this gift with the laudable intention of promoting the cause of education in his particular section of the Hindoo community.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

Mr. Justice Jardine proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Fergusson College be recognised for the purposes of the Previous Examination for a further period of five years. The success which had attended this institution was, he know, well known to many of the members of the Senate. Since it had been first recognised by this University, the professorial had been complete.

Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Dr T. Cooke proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the course in Civil Engineering passed by the Faculty be adopted.

To this Mr. Sukthankar gave notice of his intention to move an amendment regarding the change of text books in mechanical engineering. The amendment was, however, by leave of the Senate, was withdrawn.

Dr. Cooke said that the course now recommended was drawn up by a very strong committee, Royal Engineers, Civil Engineers, and others being represented. Major Martin, Mr. Ormiston, Father Drekman and Mr. Hathornthwaite had been consulted in the matter and warmly approved of the present course. The first important change in the old system was that it would be compulsory for candidates to have passed the Previous Examination before entering the engineering college. The reason of this was to give them a better knowledge of English. Complaints were being constantly received from employers of graduates of the Engineering College of their inability to write a letter and draw up a report in decent English. Now they came to the college as raw matriculates, and their acquaintance with English was poor. In the college, as they all knew, they did not teach English, so that when these students left the college, as licentiates, they knew little or less of the language then they did on entering. Another year in one of the colleges would better their instruction in this department, and they would also gain from the other subjects taught, chiefly mathematics, for in the Engineering College they wanted all the mathematics they could learn. Logic, of course, would not be of much use to them, but he for one was sure that, before long, logic would be knocked out of the list of subjects for the Previous Examination, and confined to higher examinations. They would under the new system have three years in the college instead of four as heresofore, but under the old system the first year was invariably lost. In his experience no candidate had ever passed the examination three years after entry, and this year would be better employed by being spent in an arts college Another change was that, instead of two examinations, there would in future be three. Under the existing system the examination for the L. C. E. degree occupied 15 or 16 days. This was a tremendous strain on the unfortunate candidates who presented themselves. Under the proposed system this drawback would be removed, and the time reduce to five or six days.

Professor Hathornth waitesaid that in his capacity of examiner he could not but notice the deplorable want of a sufficient knowledge of the English tongue displayed in most of the papers. The desirability of the new scheme was beyond question.

Dr. Khory thought that if it was made compulsory on candidates for entrance into the engineering college to pass the Previous Examination, it would considerably lessen the number of students in the college. If the deficiency of a knowledge of English was so much felt, could not this be removed by making it compulsory on candidates to pass a preliminary test examination in English. Dr. Cooke admitted that students did never pass the examination in engineering in three years under the old system, and under the new rules he could not see how they could pass in less than five years. He quite agreed with Dr. Cooke that three examinations were better than two.

Two other gentlemen supported Dr. Khory.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried by 37 votes against 33.

Mr. Justice Birdwood then proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Draft Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay, be adopted and submitted for favourable consideration of Government. In addressing himself to the motion, he thought he might safely assume that it was not the desire of the Senate that he should endeavour by any laboured statement of the Objects and Reasons to seek their adherence to the principle of the measure which was before them for discussion. Not only was the time at their disposal not one moment too long for the work before them, but happily whatever fears might possibly be entertained in other parts of India as to the desirability of extending the principle of self-government to the administration of universities, no fear of that kind tormented them in Bombay. They looked upon the proposal to give to a number of their graduates the right to elect the members of the Senate as a necessary step in the development of the University, a perfectly natural process which showed that the University was not an exotic transplanted to ungenial soil where it must droop and die, but though an exotic one that had struck deep its roots, spread wide its branches, and borne beautiful fruits and flowers, so as to gave promise of further and lasting growth. He had been told by a scientific friend lately that most of the good trees that grew in India were exotics, and not of indigenous growth. (Laughter.) Like the famous mango tree, so well known in Bombay, which was also an exotic, this University would, in due course, become a national institution in this country. He would go further and say that it never was the intention of the wise and far-sighted and generous statesmen, who, in the dark days of the Indian Mutiny, planted universities in the chief presidency towns, that they should not advance with the progress of education and enlightenment of which they were to be the symbols and the promoters. They could not have intended that these great institutions should stand still and be stunted in their growth, while everything around was advancing. Therefore, in now asking the Government to recognise the fact that the University had grown with the times, and that they desired to some extent to secure for it such autonomyas was enjoyed by European universities and to relieve the state of the responsibilities which it had hitherto undertaken on behalf of the people of India, they were giving the strongest possible assurance that they were fulfilling the intention of the legislature when it enacted Act XXII. of 1857, and had arisen to the level of the lofty anticipations which prompted and justified that enactment. The principle of this Bill was the electoral principle, and as to its adoption, he believed, they were all united. The only question which could arise for discussion, was the question as to the manner in which it was proposed to give practical effect to that principle in the Draft Act now before them. That draft had now been for some time in the hands of the Senate. It was not a novel measure, it was the result of discussion—of friendly and informal discussions—among the members of the Senate, held at the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor during the past year. It was inevitable that there should not be perfect accord among so large a body of persons, all keenly interested in the prosperity of the University, but still there was a very remarkable consensus of opinion as to the course which ought to be pursued, and this Draft Act framed by the Vice-Chancellor might be regarded as an attempt, and he trusted that their vote would show that it was a successful attempt to give expression in language appropiate to a legislative enactment to the views of the great majority of the Senate. The draft, he added, had undergone some modification after careful consideration at several meetings of the Syndicate, but in all essential particulars it faithfully represented the opinions expressed by the Senate itself, though in an informal way. He then dealt briefly with those Sections of the Bill which contained the more important modifications of the existing law. Dealing with Section III, he pointed out that the office of Vice-Chancellor or fellow might be vacated by non-attendance at certain meetings for a certain period. This, he said, was a very proper provision, as it was manifestly absurd that the interests of the University should be in the hands of persons who were indifferent to them. Section VI, which limited the number of fellows to 200, was a necessary corollary to the adoption of the electoral principle. It would be impossible to elect members to an indefinite number of vacancies. The Senate ought moreover not to be too unwieldy. It had been said that with 300 members, as at present, the attendance at meeting was not too large ; but with 200 member elected under the proposed Act, there would be a larger attendance than now under the Act it was proposed that only one-half of the fellows should be elected. The rest would be nominated by Government as at present. The idea was to make haste slowly, too rapid development was not desirable. Their growth should, like the stately forest trees, be gradual, and not like Jonah's gourd, which sprang up in a night and faded in the day. The desirability of the principle involved in Section X which provided that a fellow should be a graduate of five years' standing was apparent. It gave graduates time to acquire a capacity to deal with affairs. Of course, cases might arise of deserving graduates of less than five years' standing being eligible for nomination. This contingency was provided for. Such men might be appointed as now by the Government. To Section XIII an amendment had been proposed by Professor Hathornthwaite, which, if carried, would make an invidious and unreasonable distinction between graduates of an Indian University and graduates of a University of the United Kingdom. If it were carried it would lower the value of higher honours. He also dealt with Mr. Latham's and Mr. Starling's amendments much in the same manner as they were dealt with in our editorial columns on Saturday. With regard to the amendments which proposed a reference to a select committee, he reminded them of the delays which always attended a course of this sort. This Act had been discussed by the Syndicate which was a select committee of the Senate, and by the majority of the Senate, though in an informal way. Then they would recognise that it was not a final measure. It would have to be submitted to Government, and would in due course come before the Legislative Council, where its merits would again be fully discussed. In conclusion, he said that he would have wished that the task imposed on him had been committed to the framer of the Bill, but owing to the rules of debate that could not be. He trusted they would pardon him for expressing hispersonal satisfaction that it had fallen to his lot to present to them, however imperfectly, the measure drafted by abler hands. He felt a personal satisfaction, as he had been associated with the University from its earliest years. He was an examiner at the first matriculation held in 1859, at which only 60 candidates presented themselves, and he was sorry to see that all his colleagues in that examination had passed away. Since then, whether as an examiner or a Syndic, he had watched with tender solicitude the growth of the University. He now had the privilege of helping it in its endeavour to divest itself of the swaddling clothes of infancy and to assume the attire befitting man's estate. (Applause.)

Sergeant Atkinson seconded the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor stated that there were several amendments to this proposition, but it was quite with in his discretion to take those relating to the general aspect of the Bill before those relating to its details. He accordingly called upon Professor Oxenham to move his admendment,

In moving the amendment that the Bill should be referred to a select committee, Professor Oxenham said that he did so with no desire to promote delay or obstruct the measure that it was his opinion, and he was almost sure the opinion of the majority of those present, that the only business-like way of dealing with it was to relegate it to the consideration of a select committee. It was a practice invariably followed by other constituted bodies in disposing of measures of such importance. In the English House of Commons and even in those play Parliaments—the Legislative Councils of India—such practice was adopted. They could see from the proceedings of that afternoon that business, which they all believed was of a purely formal nature, was often protracted to unexpected length. Now, unless they were prepared to adopt the pernicious example of the House of Commons and go in for an all night sitting—and he for one was not so prepared—he could not see how it was possible to proceed with any advantage with the business before them. He did not believe that because only a few amendments were placed on the paper, these would be the only amendments proposed. It was quite within the laws of debate to put forward an amendment as the discussion proceeded. This was not a measure which could be disposed of by such informal discussions as the conversaziones, or soirees, or chit-chats as took place during the year. He disagreed with the assertion that if sent to a select committee that so great delay would ensue as was foretold. A committee of gentlemen, able to deal with the question, could be formed, and ordered to report within a month, and the report would be made. With regard to the finality of the arrangement, he begged to disagree with the proposer. The measure, when it once left their hands would, as far as they were concerned, be final, for Government would ever bind them by it. He fully agreed with all that was said regarding the principle of the Bill, and testified to the debt owed by the University to its framer—the illustrious Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. Mackichan, in seconding the amendment, disclaimed any intention of hostility. He quite concurred in all that was said by Professor Oxenham. There were numerous clauses in the Bill, which, on the first blush, he was not prepared to vote for, nor was he prepared to bring forward an amendment that what he wanted was more light. He thought that if it were necessary, a committee might be ordered to report on the measure in a fortnight, and the order would be carried out. There was no need to dread the delay and other disasters which a gentleman they knew well, who wrote under the veil of editorial amenity, foretold, and who asked them to remember in almost scriptural language the shortness of life, and he hoped that the Senate, in passing all its measures, took this fact into consideration. He was sure that the framer of the Bill had never intended that his measure should be rushed through the Senate in the matter it was now sought to do. It was a measure of vital importance, and required full discussion. He pointed out that the amendment of Professor Oxenham and that of himself and Father Dreckman for the appointment of a select committee were simultaneous, and were put without any previous knowledge of each others intentions. This was sufficient to prove that a better consideration than that which had already taken place was desirous. There were clauses in the Bill which appeared to him to require some alteration, but to which, as he had said before, he was not prepared at once to propose an amendment. Such, for instance, was the predominance of legal fellows in the newly constituted Senate. They all acknowledged the debt due to the legal acumen these gentlemen brought to bear on the administration of affairs, but it was a question as to whether they were all agreed as to the advisability of such predominance. Then, he was not just then prepared to admit the justice of the clause which gave such privilege to life Fellows, and denied it to those who had won their way by academical distinction. Then there was no clause which provided for graduates of Universities other than those of the United Kingdom. What, for instance, would the mode of procedure adopted towards their friends, the Fathers of St. Xavier's, who had passed through a curriculum equal to that prescribed in English University ? These and other questions would necessarily crop up.

Dr. D'Gama also supported the amendment.

On the motion of Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the debate was adjourned till this afternoon.

THE MAHIM ORPHANAGE SCHOOLS.

THE annual meeting of the committee of the Mahim Scottish Orphanage Schools was held on Saturday afternoon in the school at Mahim ; the Hon. F. Forbes Adam presided. At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. Forbes Adam gave away the prizes. There was a large number of the supporters of the Orphanage Schools and friends and relatives of the children present both at the meeting and at the subsequent distribution of prizes, and among them were observed Messrs. W. Brown, R. Black, H. Conder, J. Cobbold, and J. Douglas, Surgeon Major Davidson, Messrs. J. Dick, and E. Drennan, the Rev. J. Forgan, the Rev. F. H. Greig, Dr. D. Macdonald, Messrs. W. Laidlaw, Ch. Macdonald, J. Mackenzie, W. MacOmi, J MacGillivray, S. MacClumpha, H. Potts, P. Pearson, J Rich, and W. Stevenson.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Robertson, the honorary secretary, reading the report of the committee, which showed that there were thirty-nine girls and thirty-four boys, a number slighty in access of last year. The Orphanage, according to Mr. Kirkham's report, was working in its usual satisfactory state, and an air of wholesome activity and cheerfulness pervaded the school.

In moving the adoption of the above report, the chairman said he felt that there was not much that he could add. It was satisfactory to them to note that the number of children in the Orphanage was well kept up. Both Mr. Kirkham's and Mr. Forgan's reports were all that could be desired. Mr. Kirkham had stated that it was to be regretted that teachers of more advanced attainments were not procurable, and any suggestions which emanated from him, Mr. Forbes Adam remarked, deserved every weight, and he had no doubt that the committee, in consultation with Mr. Anderson, would consider the point. They would all welcome Mrs. Anderson back, and trust that her health would now continue and enable her to assist Mr. Anderson in his arduous and important duties. At the same time they feel grateful to Miss Miller for the manner in which she had managed Mrs. Anderson's duties during her absence. Referring to what he had said last year about the financial position of the schools, the chairman observed it was not then what the committee would like to have seen. A sub-committee was then appointed to go into the subject, and their labours had borne excellent fruit. They had two things to work for—the first was to endeavour to increase the receipts by special appeals so as to cover the deficit caused by unavoidable circumstances, happily of a non-recurring nature, and the second so to adjust the expenditure that it could be made, in the future, to cover what could be depended on as a fair average income. The second object had been accomplished, and they now started the new year on a sound financial basis. The first had only been partially ; and the commitee had to draw on the reserves. But he trusted that the generosity of the friends of the Orphanage would yet make good hee sum which had been taken from the endowment fund. Their thanks were due to Mr. Manson, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Robertson, the energetic honorary secretary, for the manner in which they had dealt with the matters ; and further thanks were due to Mr. Pearson and Mr. Robertson for the careful and diligent way in which they had performed the duties of treasurer and secretary. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. Forgan seconded the motion adopting the report, and in doing so asked to be allowed to say a word with regard to the examination in religious knowledge which he had conducted. He was glad to see that Mr. Kirkham in speaking of the high standard which had been attained had been obliged to use superlatives. For himself he could not see how it was possible to do anything but use very strong superlatives. The papers which had been set to the children had been designed to test both memory and intelligence, and in every case given utmost satisfaction, and it was a real pleasure to read the papers of Mary Jones (recipient of the first prize for proficiency in Christian knowledge). The Rev. Mr. Greig had examined the papers, and had concurred in the opinion that he had formed that the religious instruction of the children could not be surpassed. The higher classes could repeat the whole of the shorter Catechism, with the exception of the Ten Commandments. He could confidently say that their knowledge of the shorter Catechism could hardly be surpassed even in any school in Scotland. This was saying a great deal, as they all knew what religious instruction in Scotch schools was like. It only wanted the oatmeal to make the school a thorough Scottish one. (Laughter and applause.)

The report was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. G. Manson, which was seconded by the Rev. F. H. Greig, a new committee of management was appointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, who briefly responded, concluded the official programme. The distribution of prizes by Mrs. Forbes Adam then followed. It was, however, preceded by a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Greig which was followed by the children going through, under Mr. Anderson's direction, a very pretty programme of music.

Mr. Forbes Adam, who was received with cheers, then gave his address. He said : Ladies and Gentlemen, my young friends—It is very great pleasure to me indeed to be present to-day, and to be charged with the grateful task of presenting you with your prizes. I cannot but regret the unavoidable absence of one of those gentlemen, who by position, by steady knowledge, and experience is so much more fitted than I am to speak to you winged words pregnant with advice and encouragement that sink deep and the impression of which long remains, but circumstances have been such as to prevent his being present to-day ; the loss is yours and the gain mine. However, we must hope to be more successful next year. I must begin by congratulating you on the treat you have given us by your singings. Every year, it seems, your singing improves, and you never fail to include in your selection songs dear to the heart of every Scotchman and those which always strike a responsive chord in their hearts. (Cheers.) I have little doubt but that in future years in the bustle and struggle of life the songs will come back to you occasionally, and often while you sing them your thoughts will be carried back over intervening years to the days when you were inmates of this happy home and to the companions of your early days. I am always struck—and I am sure all the friends of the Orphanage are struck—with delight at the extremely cheerful and healthy appearances of the children. It is a bright picture, which is a joy to us. Everything seems to lend itself to bring this about. You are fortunately situated. Your home nestles beneath tall and stately palms which shelter you from the noon-day heat, and which make music with the low soft winds rustling through them as the sun is setting, and bring out a delicate tracery, exquisitely beautiful when the moon is at its full and all nature is hushed in sweet repose. You live near the ever changing and health-giving sea. Whoever tires of looking at the sea ? whether it is glimmering and glinting and smiling under heavens serene skies that are blue, or rolling in mighty white-crested billows, aroused by the anger of the south-west monsoon. And again—when the weather is hot and you become languid and your cheeks turn pale, you are taken to the cool and wooded heights of Matheran, where you have recreation and invigoration, and there surrounded by beautiful scenery which must gratify the eye and exalt of mind, you can amuse yourselves in many ways, but especially one or two ways, which I wish to speak about. You should study the habits of birds and insects and learn to love plants and flowers, and if you interest yourselves in these things when young they will ever afford you recreation and unfailing amusement in years to come. (Cheers.) There is nothing so good for the foundation of a sound intellectual education as a sound physical basis, and that you can have. If you make good use of what you learn here, you enter life fully equipped for its struggles, and you will have every chance to earn a good livelihood and become independent and self-respecting, and all the virtues that flow from them take full advantage of your education, so that you may one day be independent. And, my young friends, there is a third influence around you, and in what I read of what wise and good men have said to young people, they always give chief prominence to this influence, and that influence in character. It includes diligence, thoroughness, earnestness, perseverance, obedience, contentment, modesty and courage. Diligence which means doing what you have to do with all your might ; thoroughness, doing it as well as you can ; earnestness, doing it with a high sense of duty ever before you ; and then we have obedience—that great law by which nature and man alike are governed, to which the world owes its continuance, nations their strength, society its cohesion, and the individual his well-being, the departure from which means chaos, revolution, disorder, misery

THE PAREL MYSTERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, of the Detective Police, brought up on remand Syed Gool Syed Kharoolakhan and Noor Mahomed Ameerkhan, charging the former with committing murder by causing the death of his wife named Sheriffa Khatoon, on the 21st November last, and the latter with abetting the commission of the offence.

The police officer applied for a further postponement of the hearing, allowing the second prisoner to be in custody of the police and the other to be remanded to jail.

The Magistrate said it was necessary to take some evidence before he could grant the application; and he would postpone the hearing to this day (Monday), and as the coroner's inquiry was not as yet concluded, it was very probable the prosecution in the Police Court would extend to a time beyond the end of this year. His Worship would therefore transfer the case to Mr. Ryan's Court.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday last by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of the Mahomedan woman, name unknown, whose body was found lying in a locked box to the west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, off Elphinstone Road Station, on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo. Further evidence was recorded.

Richard Raymond, Inspector of Police in charge of the Mahim District, said:—From information which I received on the 24th ultimo I went to the Elphinstone Road at 2 p.m., to an open piece of ground, about 150 paces from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. I there found a box in a muddy ditch tied up with coir yarn. I had the box removed to dry ground, and had the coir yarn cut. The box was covered with gunny, which I ordered to be removed. It was padlocked. I had the box forced open and then found it contained the dead body of a female far advanced in decomposition. I produce the box. About six paces from the spot where I found the box lying, and in another ditch I saw this mattress. I found a small piece of a ruzzai, between the gunny and the box. At 9 p.m. that evening, I had the dead body of the female removed from the box. It was dressed in a pair of trowsers and a cholee (produced). This piece of cloth was on the body. This handkerchief was in the bottom of the box under the body. The body was that of the deceased. The pieces of paper now produced were pasted on the lid of the box inside. The following morning at 2 o'clock I had the body of the deceased removed to the morgue by order of the coroner. In consequence of a statement made to me by the man here present, who informed me that his name was Noor Mahomed Ameerkhan, I made over to the chemical analyser to Government, in the presence of Noor Mahomed, the piece of ruzzai. Noor Mahomed made that statement to me on the 13th instant at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Police Commissioner at Byculla.

Nabab Khan Mahomed Khan, the keeper of Esmail Rubib's Moosafferkhana in Pakmodi Street, said:—I live in the Mozafferkhana premises. I know the man here present as Syed, and who now says his name is Syud Gool Kyroola. I first saw him about three months ago when he came to the Moosafferkhana with the girl here present, who says her name is Gool Missa. He came there about 10 a.m., and said he had come from Kurrachee, and intended going to Mecca. This box was with him when he came, and he had a ruzzai and some mats. He remained in the Moosafferkhana, and three or four days afterwards I saw him working as a carpenter in making a child's cart. He remained in the Moosafferkhana for more than a month. Four or five days after he came to the Moosafferkhana I saw the man here present, who says his name is Noor Mahomed Ameerkhan, come to visit Syud Gool. He came frequently, and sometimes slept there at night. About four weeks after Syud Gool came there, a woman about forty years of age came to the Moosafferkhana. She said she came from Nassick, and intended going back there. She wore a gold nockiace called *toolseepa*, and more than one gold earring in each ear. She had more than one silver bangle on each wrist, and wore a pair of anklets similar to the pair now produced. She was dressed in silk trousers and a silk *oodnee*, like those produced. She came to the Mozafferkhana alone at about 9 p.m., and slept there that night. She went out at 7 a.m. the following morning alone, in a rekla, and returned alone about 4 p.m. An hour afterwards I saw her conversing with Syud Gool. Her things were placed about five yards away from those of Syud Gool. A little before 8 p.m., I noticed that her things were removed and placed with those of Syud Gool. The next morning, at 8 a.m., I heard Syud Gool ask the woman to go with him to the Victoria Gardens, saying he had procured a vehicle. They both then left the Moozafferkhana, taking the girl Gool Missa with them. They returned to the Moozafferkhana about 11 a.m., and about noon removed their things, and went away. Syud Gool told me he had taken a room in the same street, and that the woman was going to live with him. Gool Missa went with them. That evening I heard that Syud Gool had married the woman by *nicca*. Twenty or twenty-two days after they left the Moozafferkhana I heard the battakie beaten that the dead body of a woman had been found in a box. The same evening I heard that Syud Gool had gone to Aden with his daughter and another man, but without his wife, whereupon my suspicions were aroused, and I reported the matter to Khan Saheb Meer Abdool Ali. Khan Saheb showed me the box, the trousers, and the cholee (produced), and I recognized the box as belonging to Syud Gool, and the clothes as those I saw on the woman.

Hajee Fakeer Mahomed AteshKhan, a frieght-broker, was next examined. He testified to having issued two and-a-half passenger tickets for Aden, one for Syud Gool Mahomed, the other for Noor Mahomed, and the half ticket for the girl, Gool Missa, and they left Bombay by the s.s. Wave from the Prince's Dock on the evening of the 24th November for Aden.

Other witnesses were examined, and the inquest was adjourned to 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Saturday afternoon to consider the Budget estimates. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, chairman, presided. There were also present Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Ragunath N. Khote, Muncherjee N. Banajee, and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

An offer made by a private individual, through Mr. Murzban, of Rs. 66,000 to purchase a site, on which the Municipality should build a hospital for infectious diseases, and which should bear the name of the donor, came on for consideration.

It had been resolved at a former meeting to reject the offer, unless the individual who made the offer was prepared to bear the whole cost of the land, which, as it would have to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, might cost more than the sum offered. The donor refused to increase his offer, and it was then resolved, on the motion of Sir Henry Morland, to make provision in the Budget for Rs. 67,000 for the purchase of a site at Khetwady for this hospital, and in sending the matter before the Corporation to apprise them of the offer made by a private individual through Mr. Murzban.

THE REDUCTION IN TAXES.

The chairman then said it had now to be considered how the increase of one lakh in the expenditure side of the Budget was to be met, whether it was to come out of the house rate or the Town duties?

Dr. Cowasjee understood that it was decided that it should come out of the Town duties.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that he proposed, instead of reducing the Town duties by three lakhs, to reduce them by two lakhs in the following manner; instead of reducing the duty on grain from 5 annas to 2 annas per candy to reduce it to 3 annas per candy, which would give an increase of Rs. 42,500; that instead of reducing the duty on sugar from 7 to 5 annas per candy to reduce it from 7 to 6 annas per cwt., which would give an increase in revenue of Rs. 22,000; and lastly, instead of further reducing the duty on ghee to leave it at 6 annas per maund as originally intended, and also to leave the duty on petroleum at the figure originally intended, and this gave an increase of Rs. 33,000.

It was generally agreed that this was a very fair arrangement.

On the motion of Mr. Khote it was resolved to fix the consolidated rate at 8 per cent. including contributions of Rs. 50,000 from Government and Rs. 1,63,000 from the Port Trust.

The items in the income side were then considered, and Rs. 52,32,250 was passed as the total income for the year.

This concluded the consideration of the Budget, and the meeting terminated.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

At the High Court on Saturday, in the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another, the rule *nisi*, issued at the instance of the plaintiff, was further heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff, the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thackerdas, Dharamsey and Cama, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Latham, in continuation of his remarks, read further from the affidavits filed in the case. He argued that, if his Lordship made an order for maintenance, it should be in such form as not to prejudice the defendant in the event of his Lordship's judgment being reversed on appeal. Provision should be made in the order for the amount paid by the defendant for maintenance being refunded or credited to him in case the decree was reversed. The defendant, in his affidavit, stated that the whole of the property which came to his hands under the will of his late father became his self-acquired property, and was not ancestral property, nor was it liable to be partitioned between him and the plaintiff. Hubibbhoy Ebrahim received no property from his father; and this fact was confirmed by what appeared in the books of account. It was in the course of independent trade that he built up the fortune that he left by his will. There were persons living who would state that Hubibbhoy received no property from his father. He commenced business on a very small scale, and at first his expenses were only about Rs. 700 per year. Hubibbhoy by his will made an unequal distribution of his estate amongst his sons, and he left behind him sons and grandsons, but no caveat was filed against the grant of probate of the will. The property of Hubibbhoy which came to defendant's hands as the executor had been duly administered by him according to the provisions contained in the will; and he denied that there was any diminution of it by his management thereof. The allegations as to waste made by the plaintiff were false and malicious. The property left by Hubibbhoy was estimated at twenty lakhs; but on account of the diminution of value in consequence of the commercial crisis of 1865, &c., the actual amount turned out to be twelve or thirteen lakhs. The value of the property that came to the defendant's hands had been greatly exaggerated by the plaintiff; and it had been dealt with as defendant's own property without objection or demur by the plaintiff until his recent disputes with defendant, who indignantly denied the allegations made by the plaintiff, who was instigated to do so by designing persons. Plaintiff was a young man and was acting entirely under the influence of defendant's enemies. There had been, Mr. Latham said, a series of random statements made by the plaintiff without any attempt to verify them. The allegation that the defendant had raised loans on the Nicol Mills was a gross falsehood. It was highly objectionable to stuff matter like this into an affidavit; and when such statements were made without giving the source of the information, they appeared false on the face of them. It was unfortunate that Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, the bitter enemy of the first defendant, was appointed the guardian *ad litem* of the second defendant. The learned counsel submitted that there were no grounds for appointing a receiver; and that the Court would make an order for the payment of a small amount for maintenance with a provision that it should be refunded by the plaintiff in the event of the judgment in the suit being reversed.

Mr. Jardine said his learned friend, Mr. Latham, was not present at the hearing the suit; or he would have known that the ancestral property was not limited to the property devised to the first defendant by the will of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim. The defendant started in business with the *nucleus* of the property received by him from his father; and the presumption was that the whole of the property was ancestral and liable to partition. It was for the defendant to show that it was his self-acquired property. His property was said to be worth about fifty lakhs. He said only property of the value of about two lakhs and a half was ancestral property, while the rest was his self-acquired property. This contention showed that the first defendant wanted to oust the plaintiff and his younger brother from their property; and it was a sufficient reason for the appointment of a receiver, or at any rate for requiring security from defendant for the shares of his sons. The learned counsel argued that no security should be required from the plaintiff for the restitution of the maintenance allowance to be made to him. He was entitled to a third share in a property, valued at many lakhs of rupees; and it was stated that Rs. 1,500 a month would be a fair allowance to make to the plaintiff.

Mr. Telang vindicated the guardian *ad litem* of the second defendant from the aspersions sought to be levelled at him. The affidavit filed by him, far from showing any hostility to the first defendant, as alleged, showed that the guardian had exercised great forbearance. He had only been acting in the proper discharge of his duty as a guardian. As to the rest, the learned counsel adopted Mr. Jardine's arguments, and asked that a third share of the property should be reserved intact for the second defendant.

His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TALK AND WORK.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The movement, which has succeeded so well, for a fund in honour of the late General Hancock, contrasts very favourably with public movements generally started in Bombay with similar objects. The Fawcett Fund may be said to have achieved very indifferent success, the Wedderburn Fund might have gone up to Rs. 50,000 had it been properly worked after Sir William's departure and the Melvill Fund may be said to have failed, unless friends out of town come to its aid. Thus it is that we manage our affairs. The pity is that so much vague talk should precede such little earnest work.

RAILWAYS IN KATHIAWAR.

A local contemporary furnished to its readers the other day a very instructive article on railway extension in Kathiawar. We have been watching the movement with great interest. Because we firmly believe that the well-being of the inhabitants of that province is closely bound up with the cheap and easy communication that railways everywhere bring about. The advantages to be reaped from the construction of lines in Kathiawar are so numerous that it is, unless in extreme cases of the poverty of the State, not wise to attend only to the pecuniary outturn to be expected from them. There are several parts of Kathiawar where there is at present no sufficient traffic to warrant us in expecting a newly constructed line to be immediately paying. Yet, in those same places, if we look ahead, we shall find the means and necessary conditions for extensive agriculture. Only, they are never utilized through indifference or the heavy cost of carriage. Railways are known not only to lessen the transit charges, but also to impart to a people the needful activity to put to the best use their existing resources. Thus, it matters little whether in the beginning a railway line in Kathiawar is remunerative or not. Before long it will not fail to pay. Nor is this all. Kathiawar remains an isolated peninsula. It is so near Gujarat, and yet so far away from it in all the elements of civilization. In these days it need not be so. Railways can bridge over the chasm. For that reason, if for no other, we welcome with pleasure any new scheme of railway extension in the province. —*Indian Spectator.*

THE WATANDDARS OF RATNAGIRI.

A wide-spread grievance has lately reached our ears regarding the non-service settlement sought to be enforced by Government on the watandars of the Ratnagiri District. In the teeth of express legislation and in spite of judicial decision the watandars are now called upon to submit to the settlement and to pay July at 5 as. 6 ps. in the rupee whether they will or no. Thus what was sanctioned by past and present governments, legalised by law and recognised by courts of justice, is attempted to be blown up by a stroke of the pen. These watandars are some of the few remnants of the once admirable village system. With their heads full of their own prejudices and predelictions the early English laid the axe at this economical and useful form of village government, and founded on its ruins what is known as the reformed administration. The latter, however, is found to be not free from defects, and persons are seen here and there among the English officers expressing a feeling of regret at the abolition of the old system. We do not know if our worthy and enlightened Governor wishes to add an unpleasant alloy to his generally noble career by an act calculated to clear the Ratnagiri District of its watandars. These helpless persons being barred by the Pension's Act from getting their claims established in a court of law, are tossed up and down like a foot-ball. The Collector refers them to Government, and the latter in its turn refers them back to the Collector. Theoretically the Governor in Council is the highest court of appeal, but practically the decisions of the lower executive official are found unappealable. We certainly are unable to see why the Bombay Government has determined to interfere with things not coming in the way of general administration in the least possible degree, and with respect to which the policy of non-interference can be followed with much propriety. In the resolution passed by the Government on the case submitted by the aggrieved watandars, not only the opinions of the subordinate officers are upheld but the memorialists are oddly enough reprimanded with much severity. May we ask if the present is not a fit subject for the Bombay Presidency Association to direct their attention to and take up seriously? We are sure it falls within the scope of their action.—*Native Opinion.*

SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The tenth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st August, 1887, was submitted to the meeting:—

Since the directors had the pleasure of submitting their last report there has been added in Karachi one more press factory by Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. and a good deal of competition between the rival companies in the pressing work has brought down the rates for pressing during the year. The total number of bales pressed in our own factory amounts to 23,974. From the annexed balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st August 1887, it will be observed that the net earnings of the company amounts to Rs. 19,130-9-7 including the item of Rs. 11,953-13-7 brought forward from last year's account. As has been stated in last year's report the new finisher and the engine and boiler are all fitted up and in excellent working order, and our factory is now in the best possible condition to compete with any of the factories at Karachi. The whole cost incurred on account of the additional machinery amounts to about Rs. 40,000. The directors purpose to pay a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, which will absorb Rs. 7,500; they have carried to depreciation account, Rs. 5,000; and the balance to next year's account, Rs. 6,630-9-5—total Rs. 19,130-9-5.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, carrying Rs. 5,000 to the depreciation fund account, and the balance of Rs. 6,630-9-5 to next year's account; re-electing Mr. Goculdas Naronjee as a director of the company, and confirming the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Dhurrumsey Soondersdas as a director in place of the late Mr. Vullabdass Waljee deceased. Also re-electing Ghellabhoy Hurridas as an auditor of the accounts of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 125.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Aspatria, 1,920 tons, Captain G. Veale, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Haji Casum steamer Taif sailed yesterday, under Captain H. Schumacker, for Balasore, in ballast.

The Asiatic steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J. Carson, sailed yesterday for the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a sundry cargo.

The s. s. Rialto, 1,796 tons, Agents Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., which sailed yesterday, under Captain F. Kere, for Hull, laden with a general cargo, had Mr. Egan, first class and five deck passengers, on board.

The Clan line steamer Clan Ogilvie, 1,584 tons, Captain D. Miller, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and carrying the following passengers:—Col. E. R. Peart, Bhopal Battalion, and Mr. and Mrs. Rubic, two children and European nurse.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Kilwa for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, which is timed to sail to-day on the arrival of the Overland mails has the following passengers on board:—Apothecary C. Raymond for Kurrachi, Mr. N. Notovitch for Bushire; and ninety-eight deck for the Gulf ports and Kurrachi, including eighty-two crew of the s. s. Merkara.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Oriental, 939 tons, from Mozambique, East Africa ports and Aden, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under Captain G. F. Simpson, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt. P. S. Dyson, N. Stafford Regt., in charge of 49 men, two women and two children of his own regiment, and forty native drafts belonging to details, from Aden, in medical charge of Apothecary MacMullen; and twenty three ordinary passengers on deck. Lt. Dyson, on completion of his duty, will proceed to assume charge of his duty in Sind district.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

17th December, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	A	E. Nixon & Co.
„ Victoria	2307	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Siam	1838	H. F. Weighell	D	P. & O. Co.
„ City of Canterbury	3009	A. B. Gray	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Ogilvie	1587	D. Millar	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Manilla	2713	A. Crusiani	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kt. of St. John	2288	J. L. Sheil	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Cervin	1241	S. Hughson	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Avoca	901	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Oriental (s)	Simpson	Mozambique, Nov. 13

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Aden & Mussowah.
	Bisagno (s)	Topocco	Odessa.
	Beghari (s)	Nakodu	Tuticorin, &c.
	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Calcutta.
18	Clan Ogilvie (s)	Miller	Marseilles.
	Rialto (s)	Kerr	Hull.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Balasore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Vulcan, for Dunkirk.
„ Patiala, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Kilwa, Anderson, cleared for the Gulf and Karachi on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
13	Coconada s	Icely ..... Rangoon, Dec. 5.
	Shahzada s	Budd ..... Moulmein, Dec. 6.
	Nuddea s	Cave ..... Singapore, Nov. 30.
	Oy. of Calcutta s.	Thoms ..... Liverpool, Nov. 10.
	Albula s	Johnson ..... Bombay, Dec. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13.—Steamers Narenta, Nerbudda, Java and City of London. Ships Glenfinlas and Indian Empire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 17.

Dunlop, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Cavalry, H C, from Aurangabad.

Dean, Surgeon, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, from Umballa.

Dyson, Lt, Bo, 2nd N Stafford, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—December 17.

Damania, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on station leave, to Satara.

Peart, Lt, Bo, P W O Grenadiers, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Strong, Col, Bo, 14th B I, to rejoin, to Bhuj.

Hildebrand, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Umballa.

Coles, Lt-Col, Bo, 9th B I, on leave, to Poona.

Tanered, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave.

December 18.

Peart, Lt-Col, Bo, Bhopal Battalion, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 19th December 1884.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

At the P. and O. Dockyard, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla School, Mondays, and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

At the Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

At the Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-15 p.m.

At the Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

At the Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

At the Cathedral High School, and John Connon School, Cadets will parade at the Queen's Statue and Oval as above.

2. Capt. C. J. Michael, "D" Company is granted 6 months' leave of absence from the 15th inst.

3. No. 2601 Vol. M. Dias, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee Rifle Association on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 5-15 p.m. at Captain Soundy's Office.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.
Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, 19th December, 1887.

For the week ending 24th December 1887.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday, the 24th inst.

2. There will be standing gun drill for recruits on Tuesday evening at 5 p. m. in the Arsenal compound.

3. Squad Drill with carbines will be held in rear of the Town Hall on Wednesday morning at 6-30 a.m. And in front of Grant Buildings on Thursday morning at 6-30 a.m.

4. The Instructors will attend at Coorla on Wednesday afternoon at 4-30 p.m., and on Friday and Saturday mornings, and also on Monday morning the 26th at 6-30 a.m. Members can attend the range on other mornings and evenings, but must make their own arrangements for markers.

5. There will be no lecture this week.

By Order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 16th Dec. 1887.

The C-in-C is pleased to made the following appointments:—

2nd Bo I—Lieut D G Peart, 2nd Gloster Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 11th Dec 1887.

12th Bo I—Lieut H G Walker, 2nd Gloster Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 13th Dec 1887.

21st Bo I—Surgeon-Major J S Wilkins, to officiate in Medl charge.

24th Bo I—Lieut T H Henderson, SC, Wing Officer, 20th Bo I, is transferred in the same capacity.

Deolali Depot—Col W R Truman, 7 Dn Gds, to be Comdt vice Col H J Hallowes appointed A A G of a Division.

Col C D U La Touche, SC, is transferred from general duty, Poona, to general duty, Ahmednagar.

It is notified that the Camp of Exercise, ordered in G O C No 480 of 7th Oct last, will not take place.

2. G O C No 555 of 25th Nov. and No 563 of 2nd inst are therefore cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5 Bo Cavy—(Jacob-Ka-Risala)—Lieut Col W H J Stopford, (Bo Cavy) in India from 28 Oct 1887 to 14th Feb 1888, on private affairs, under clause 51 I A C 86 Army Vety Dept—Vety-Surgn A J Haslam to remain in England from 24th Nov 1887 to 22nd Feb 1888 on medical certificate.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £2,100,000
RESERVE FUND ... 420,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customer without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

Capital—£1,000,000.
Reserve Fund—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOYIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
December 12, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOM.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ... „ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ... „ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 1. Horses standing at livery or Commission at Rs. 15 per month, including Horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Undertakers contracted towards burying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly competent Smith (native), and every attention to shoeing horses.

PIANOFORTES
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... „ 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... „ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... „ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... „ 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... „ 1,350

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

FEDERICO PELITI,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

HAS the pleasure to announce that his establishment is now open, and that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the Confectionery line. Inspection is solicited to the large assortment of Fondants, plain and fancy, Chocolates, Pastry, etc., now on view. These will be found equal to any procurable in the best houses in Paris. His stock of Crystallized Fruits, Dragees, and French Provisions are all *Premier Choix*. Stores not approved of can be returned.

F. P. would also draw attention to the magnificent assortment of silk and plush hand-painte Bonboniéres, Baskets, Fancy Boxes, etc., all suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. Also the latest novelties in French, German, and English crackers.

Christmas orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, and other delicacies can now be booked.

Mofussil orders carefully and punctually attended to.

F. PELITI,
73, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

1 A. Church Gate Street, Dec. 12th, 1887.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	...	...	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	...	...	30-8	„ „
Extra Dry	...	...	42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	...	...	36-8	„ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and sanguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufferings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous system, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchit

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE
WITH
PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP
of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED
Bromide of Potassium
Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS:—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co.

GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout "or Rheumatism.
"The pills in Chronical State.
"The liquor must be taken during the most "acute fits.
"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.
"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism "should read Doctor Laville's treatise.
"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE, National Prize 16,000 awarded to M. Laroche by the Societe Francaise d'Encouragement—Prize at Sydney's Internl. Exhibition.—*Gold Medal.* Wiener 1883. International, Pharmac. Exhibition.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—"It is an agreeable, and, doubtless, highly efficacious remedy."—*Lancet.*

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine. Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE. Also prepared with iron for anæmia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, scrofulous affections, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE. Purifies the blood.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot.—London, Newbery et Co.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, most agreeable to take, does not interfere with business and pleasure.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION,

Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
Loss of Appetite,
Gastric & Intestinal
Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists,

GRILLON, 69, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

DOCTOR MOUSSETTE'S

PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

CAPSULES AND INJECTION MATHEY-CAYLUS prepared by Clin et Co of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris, and New York. Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

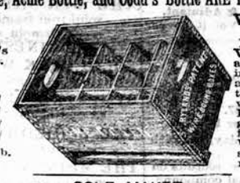
Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16/6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17/6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.



Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

MÖLLER'S

REGISTERED
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

THE NEW PERFUME

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

"Under the title of CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS, the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street, are now selling one of the most fragrant and delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods which bear upon them the name of this well-known firm scarcely needs further comment here, since our readers are probably already aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well perhaps to call attention to the fact that this 'Crab-Apple Blossom' scent has all the charm of freshness and distinct novelty. It is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and it reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

(REGISTERED.)

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.
177, NEW BOND ST., LONDON.

Samples may be seen at, and enquiries to be made of our Indian representative, Mr. JAMES CROWDER, at 2, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY; 156, Radha Bazaar, CALCUTTA; 113, Armenian Street, MADRAS; 246, Chudni Chowki, DELHI; and Preedy Road, KURRACHEE.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE	Machine	will make	10 lbs.	of Ice with an expenditure of	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,,	,,	,,	15 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER	Machine	makes	5 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.
A 20 ,, ,,	,,	,,	6 lbs.	,, ,, ,,	One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 2 horse power.
A 10 ,, ETHER ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO
W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builder of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

Rs. 80. **Rs. 80.**

18 Inch Dial. 18 Inch Dial.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

Pendulum works, best possible quality, striking hours and half-hours on a gong of deep, sonorous sound. The cases have been built specially to our own design for the Indian climate. They are made of seasoned hard wood, and will be found dust-proof.

The same Clock, with 12-inch Dial, Rs. 60.

Rs. 80. **GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.** **Rs. 80.**

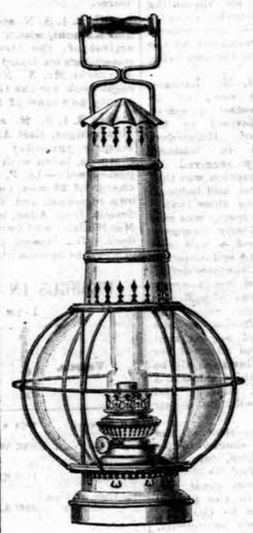
FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

LAMPS * LAMPS * LAMPS

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LAMPS, STORMPROOF.**

SAFETY KEROSINE-OIL 150° F.T. (best quality).

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade Road.



ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL **LANTERNS, STORMPROOF.**

KEROSINE-OIL COOKING-STOVES.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY, 69, Esplanade Road.

☞ Since removing into the larger and more commodious Premises, "69, Esplanade Road," all Orders can be executed with greater facility and quicker despatch.

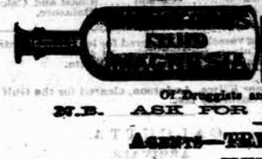
LAMP WAREHOUSE OF R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
Fort, 69, Esplanade Road (late 28, Medows Street).

CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA

THE PURE REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.



Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TRADE MARK TILE Co.

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 C^T PORTLAND S^T LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co LONDON TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

THE BODEGA COMPANY LIMITED.

HAS, in consequence of frequent inquiries, arranged for the SALE (in Bombay) of the following well-known WINES, all protected by the Capsules and labels of the Co. and guaranteeing their quality:—

No.	SHERRIES.	doz. qts. Rs.
1. A.	Special light dry, a perfect dinner wine	30
3.	Rich gold, nutty flavour	34
B.	Bodega, elegant Cortado style	30
5.	Montilla, extra, specially recommended	36
	PORTS.	
	Alto Hidalgo, bottled in Oporto	30
	Alto C. Commendador Oporto, a splendid wine	42
	CLARETS.	
	Good Bordeaux	12
	Superior Medoc	15
	St. Emilion	20
	St. Julien	24
	Chateau Grand Puy 1879	30
	Chateau Batailley 1879	36
	WHITE WINES.	
	Sauterne	24
	Haut Sauterne	36

Apply to the Sole Agents of the Bodega Company, Limite

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

Those world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT

MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.
A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

GRIMES' CANTEEN containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,
83, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

RINGOAL.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW OXFORD GAME FOR 1887
Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50
BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOOMING, DEPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DROWSINESS AND GENERAL NERVOUS WASTING, &c., &c., have their specific remedy in

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1859.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, and the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is a felony.

DOCTOR JAEGER'S

SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING highly recommended by The *Times* and *Bombay Gazette*, wholesale orders taken by

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE ONLY MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET
ESS. BOUQUET | WOOD VIOLET
TREVOL | CHYPRE

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.

Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

CARRIAGES.

A FEW VERY ELEGANT London built PHAETONS and DOGCARTS also ONE SPRING VICTORIAS and BUGGIES, for sale by

BULL, BEVAN & Co., Ld.,
Bombay Agency,
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—PARIS: MESSRS. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.